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Turkey, Iraq end pipeline talks

ANKARA (R) — Turkish and Iraqi officials ended two days of talks Sunday concerning the reopening of a joint oil pipeline plugged up since the Gulf crisis in 1990. "We have discussed how to counter, within U.N. resolutions, the damages caused by the pipeline's inactivity," Turkish Foreign Ministry Under-Secretary Ozdem Sanberk told the Anatolian news agency after the talks. He met his Iraqi counterpart, Riyad Al Qaysi in the highest-level talks on the issue since August 1990 when Turkey shut Baghdad's major export artery after Iraq invaded Kuwait. Turkey has pledged to strive for lifting of a sweeping U.N. embargo on Iraq provided Baghdad complies with the Security Council resolutions on scrapping weapons of mass destruction. Mr. Sanberk said the contacts on the 986-kilometre long-run pipeline would continue, if necessary between Turkey's state-run pipeline company Botas and its Iraqi counterpart. "If as a result of these efforts we reach a certain point, we (Turkey) can take the matter of emptying the pipeline to the United Nations," he said.

4 killed in attack on ANC rally

KATLEHONG, South Africa (AP) — One journalist was killed Sunday and two were wounded when shots were fired at an African National Congress (ANC) delegation touring this embattled black township. Police said a township resident was shot to death by police in running gun battles following the shooting at the ANC delegation led by Secretary Cyril Ramaphosa and Communist Party leader Joe Slovo. A 31-year-old South African freelance photographer on assignment for the Associated Press, was shot once in the chest and pronounced dead at a hospital in Katlehong. Charles Moikanyang, a television reporter for the South African Broadcasting Corporation was in stable condition at the hospital with a bullet wound to the hip. A radio reporter, Anthea Warner, sustained a flesh wound.

Syria: Peace depends on Israel's stand

DAMASCUS (AP) — A week before Syrian leader Hafez Al Assad's summit with President Bill Clinton, Syria argued that achieving peace depends entirely on a turnaround in Israel's negotiating positions. The government-run Tishrin newspaper said peace "does not hinge on Syria and the Arabs alone but is rather conditional on a full change in the Israeli stand." In its front-page editorial, the newspaper called on Washington to "use its weight in terms of pressuring Israel ... and ending occupation."

U.S. team fails to show up in Lebanon

BEIRUT (R) — A U.S. delegation expected to visit Lebanon's eastern Bekaa Valley Sunday seeking information on Israeli soldiers missing in Lebanon failed to appear. Security sources in Beirut said earlier that the assistants to U.S. congressmen would travel from Damascus to Sultan Yaqoub, a small town in the Bekaa Valley where a three-man Israeli tank crew went missing in 1982 during one of Israel's invasions of Lebanon. Reporters in Sultan Yaqoub saw no sign of the delegation by nightfall (see related story on page 2).

Currency reform could earn Syria billions

DAMASCUS (R) — An official newspaper estimated on Sunday that Syrian businessmen could bring home billions of dollars in investment if Syria adopts a single exchange rate for its pound currency. "There is no justification for the existence of more than one exchange rate for the pound in light of the economic recovery which we are witnessing," Tishrin newspaper said in a commentary. The Syrian pound exchanges at 11.20 against the dollar in all official transactions. A second rate of 42 to the dollar is set for tourists and private businessmen. Four other rates are used for airline travel, customs, medical treatment abroad and official travel. The black market rate is at about 50 to the dollar.

Rifkind in Kuwait

KUWAIT (AP) — British Defence Secretary Malcolm Rifkind arrived Sunday in Kuwait on a short visit, part of a tour of Gulf Arab states. A British embassy spokesman, Jon Davies, said the visit aimed at cementing relations with Kuwait and the other Gulf countries. Mr. Rifkind visited Oman and Bahrain, and was scheduled to leave for Saudi Arabia, the last leg of his tour, on Monday.

PFLP rejects Arafat's call

DAMASCUS (R) — A hard-line Palestinian group opposed to the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) peace deal with Israel on Saturday rejected a call by PLO Chairman Yasser Arafat for dialogue. The deputy chief of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP) described Mr. Arafat's call in a statement as "a political deluding attempt," Abu Ali Mustafa said.

German was convicted 'as spy by communists'

ERFURT, Germany (AP) — A German engineer awaiting a death sentence in Iran was convicted as a U.S. spy in East Germany 39 years ago, according to a newspaper. The Thuringer Allgemeine Zeitung reported that a Courtburg court sentenced Horst Szimkus to life in prison in 1955 for spying on socialist countries for the Counter Intelligence Corps (CIC). The CIC was the wartime intelligence service of the U.S. Army. The report did not indicate whether Mr. Szimkus served any of the sentence. Mr. Szimkus, a 59-year-old mechanical engineer, was arrested in Iran in 1988 and sentenced to death in January as a spy for Iraq. Iran's supreme court upheld the sentence Wednesday. Germany has asked for clemency.

PLO Executive Committee adopts accord with Jordan

TUNIS (AFP) — The Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) Executive Committee has approved a cooperation accord signed with Jordan and reviewed the progress of economic negotiations with Israel. PLO sources said Sunday.

The committee met overnight Saturday under the chairmanship of Yasser Arafat to listen to briefings by the organisation's political department chief Farouk Kadoumi on the Jordan negotiations and Ahmad Qouriea, the head of the delegation holding economic talks with Israel in Paris.

The Jordan-PLO accord

was signed Friday.

Both sides have praised the agreement, which calls for setting up Jordanian banks and using the Jordanian dinar in the occupied territories as the main currency, cooperating in trade and investing jointly in industry, agriculture, tourism, health and other domains.

The Executive Committee endorsed the agreement, member Ali Ishak told AFP.

The PLO executive also reviewed the latest achievements in talks held with Israel on economic cooperation, based on a report by Mr. Qouriea.

The next round of economic talks will be held Monday and Tuesday.

"We have not registered tangible progress," said a member of the PLO executive committee who requested anonymity.

"Any progress in the economic talks remains dependent on the evolution of the political negotiations process," Mr. Ishak said.

The economic cooperation talks have snagged over the question of finance and money with the PLO insisting on issuing its own currency and central bank as part of the future autonomy.

Government denies giving 'concessions' in PLO accord

Agreement separates issues between sovereignty and identity — Anani

By Nermeen Murad
Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — The government yesterday sought to dismiss criticism that the accord it signed with the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) on Friday was a much watered-down version of the original agreement the two sides reached in October.

"Jordan did not make any concessions to the PLO in the economic cooperation accord. What might appear as concessions in the document are simply a reflection of the political realities of the Middle East peace process," Information Minister Jawad Anani said Sunday.

Dr. Anani, one of Jordan's key economic planners in the Arab-Israeli peace negotiations, stressed that the signing of the accord had put an end to sensitivities over separating the Jordanian and Palestinian identities.

Jordanian critics of the accord have contended that the agreement failed to meet expectations for concrete cooperation and coordination between Jordan and the emerging Palestinian entity.

Dr. Fahed Faneke, a prominent economist and newspaper columnist, said most of the accord's articles "represented no more than Arabic prose."

"We can practically ignore all the articles starting with the

word 'encouragement' as legally meaningless ... even the mere encouragement of joint projects will be on hold until another agreement is reached," Dr. Faneke said.

Palestinian political observers were earlier quoted as saying Friday's accord cannot be treated as a comprehensive economic agreement but a broad framework of economic cooperation and that Jordan made "major concessions to the PLO."

But in an informal meeting with the press Sunday, Dr. Anani said that the document was not much different from an earlier draft prepared in October. "There were no amendments to the (October) accord. So where are the concessions?" he asked.

Dr. Anani conceded that the agreement did not spell out the modalities and specific mechanisms of Jordanian-Palestinian cooperation, but said that the absence of such details was natural in view of the fact that the PLO and Israel had not finalised an economic accord.

The PLO and Israel are meeting in Paris to work out an economic accord. Israel said two weeks ago that the talks had produced an agreement, but senior PLO officials denied the report and said the proposals discussed during the talks had not been finalised and approved by the PLO leadership.

Dr. Anani said the main point of contention between Jordanian and PLO officials during the three days of talks that led to the agreement was that the draft accord of October did not go far enough in asserting the separate identities of the two sides.

"They insisted on asserting their own identity and on the PLO acting as a government," Dr. Anani said. Jordan did not have any problems in this context, he added, but that there are issues that had to be determined before Jordan and the PLO went to further economic talks with Israel and this could not wait.

The minister explained that the issues of "identity" had overlappings with the workings of a sovereign authority, and this, at this point in time, was not a subject which Israel would discuss.

As such, he said, the economic accord has now set a base for both sides in negotiating with Israel.

He said the PLO's delay in signing the earlier economic agreement was also prompted by a Palestinian belief that such a detailed agreement should only be signed and implemented when the Palestinian authority takes control on the ground.

The PLO felt, according to

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PLO sees 3 weeks of talks, Israel two months

Combined agency dispatches

ISRAEL AND the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) prepared Sunday for talks aimed at lifting obstacles delaying an Israeli troop pull-out from occupied territories, with each side differing widely on how long an agreement will take.

The PLO said three weeks: Israel put it at two months. The two planned informal discussions in the Egyptian resort of Taba Sunday. On Monday they were formally to resume suspended talks to narrow gaps blocking implementation of the vaguely worded peace accord they signed in September.

Environment Minister Yossi Sarid, asked about PLO chief negotiator Nabil Shaath's estimate that an accord could be won in three weeks, said after a cabinet meeting: "With this agenda, the problems that still must be solved and the obstacles that still must be lifted, it seems to me that one-and-a-half, two months is a more reasonable estimate."

Talks in Taba late last year

founded over the same issues that blocked the pullout from starting as planned on Dec. 13.

These were who should control border crossings between self-rule areas and neighbouring Arab countries, and the extent of the Israeli withdrawal from the occupied Gaza Strip and the West Bank town of Jericho.

Dr. Shaath said Saturday that many issues, including a timetable for the withdrawal and the details of a Palestinian police force, were settled and needed only "a half hour" to be drafted.

But Dr. Shaath said time was needed to iron out outstanding differences on the main points of dispute.

Both sides had earlier expressed exasperation with the outcome of talks held in Cairo this month that began with hopes of ending the logjam, and ended in dispute over whether the two sides had, as Israel claimed, reached agreement.

Dr. Shaath said there had been some progress "prior to the explosion" over the Cairo documents.

"I don't think anything came

from the explosion except tattered nerves, but two weeks prior to that were quite useful," he said.

Mr. Sarid, a senior Israeli negotiator in Cairo, told reporters Dr. Shaath's optimism over the length of the talks might be justified, but only if "the Palestinians display behaviour different from that which they've shown in the past."

He did not elaborate. Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin warned Palestinians Saturday against renegeing on understandings reached in Cairo, saying Israel could do the same and further delay implementation of the autonomy accord.

"If it turns out that on Monday in Taba, the Palestinians renege on principal matters discussed in Cairo, we have every right to do as they do," Mr. Rabin said on army radio. "I think that if this is the tendency, more obstacles will be placed in the path of reaching a written agreement on the implementation of the first stage of Gaza-Jericho first," Mr. Rabin added.

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King arrives in London en route to U.S. for medical check-ups, Clinton meeting

AMMAN (J.T.) — His Majesty King Hussein left Sunday for Britain en route to the United States for a medical checkup and a possible meeting with President Bill Clinton.

Officials who spoke on condition of anonymity said King Hussein, 57, will travel on to the United States for an examination at the Mayo Clinic in Rochester, Minnesota, where he underwent cancer surgery in Aug. 1992.

The Monarch goes to the clinic for routine checkups every six months, but this time he might also undergo surgery for an ear infection, officials said.

The palace official said the King may meet with President Bill Clinton during his two week stay in the United States.

The meeting with Mr. Clinton will follow the U.S. President's talks with Syrian President Hafez Al Assad in Geneva on Jan. 16. The King last met Bill Clinton at the White House on June 18. The Jordan News Agency, Petra, reported later that Their Majesties King Hussein



His Royal Highness Prince Mohammad is sworn in as Regent before His Majesty King Hussein left for Britain en route to the U.S. (Petra)

and Queen Noor arrived in London.

Upon leaving Amman earlier in the day, the King was seen off at the airport by His Royal Highness Prince Mohammad, the personal representative of the King. His Royal Highness Prince Abdullah and members of the royal family. They were also seen off by Prime Minister Abdul Salam Al Majali, Royal Court Chief Sharif Zeid Ben Shaker, Upper House of Parliament Speaker Ahmad Al Lawzi, Lower House Speaker Taher Al Masri, the King's advisers, Chief Chamberlain Prince Ra'ad Ben Zeid, Private Chamberlain Prince Ali Ben Nayef, Crown Prince Hassan's private adviser Moham-

mad Al Saqqaf, the Cabinet members, the chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, the directors of the Public Security and General Intelligence departments, the governor of Amman, the King's adviser on tribal affairs, and the British ambassador in Amman.

Before the King left, Prince Mohammad was sworn in to serve as Regent.

GCC, Syria and Egypt open talks

DAMASCUS (Agencies) — Foreign Ministers of the six-member Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) as well as allies Syria and Egypt opened talks here Sunday focused on economic cooperation, the official SANA news agency reported.

The ministers of GCC members Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Qatar, Bahrain, Oman and the United Arab Emirates along with their Syrian and Egyptian counterparts — signatories of the Damascus declaration in March 1991 — were to review the reactivation of proposed economic cooperation between them, Syrian officials said.

"It's important for the Arabs to cooperate in an efficient manner, notably on the economic, commercial and investment fronts," Syrian Foreign Minister Farouk Al Sharaa said in an opening statement.

SANA quoted him as saying the meeting would examine practical means to implement the clauses of the Damascus declaration and difficulties that have prevented its implementation.

The ministers were also expected to discuss the Middle East peace process a week before Syrian President Hafez Al Assad and U.S. President Bill Clinton are to meet in Geneva in a bid to break the deadlocked Israeli-Syrian peace talks.

The Damascus declaration on political, security and economic cooperation was signed a month after the end of the Gulf war but never really took hold.

It called for the GCC states to provide Syria and Egypt with economic and financial aid in exchange for their participation in Gulf security plans.

At their summit in Riyadh last month, the GCC leaders said they wished to expand cooperation on all fronts with their two other partners.

In May, the finance ministers of the eight signatory states met for the first time in Doha but took no steps towards providing the promised assistance for Damascus and Cairo.

Syria and Egypt sent troops to participate in a U.S.-led coalition that ousted Iraqi forces from Kuwait in January-February 1991 after seven months of occupation.

The GCC decided to set up a 10 billion fund to help finance development projects in Syria and Egypt but financial pledges for the fund from the oil producers have so far reached just over half the original target. No move was taken on military cooperation.

King names new Jerusalem panel charged with deepening religious identity of Holy City

AMMAN (Petra) — His Majesty King Hussein Sunday named a new Royal Commission for Jerusalem Affairs and entrusted it with the responsibility of "refuting hostile allegations, consolidating the facts (about Jerusalem), encouraging scientific research and providing counselling that reaffirms the Arab and Islamic characters of Jerusalem."

"It is regrettable that Jerusalem is currently facing a critical turn in its history that caused its inhabitants to lose the feeling of security, stability and peace, and one that created an atmosphere of anxiety, and fear filled with distress and bitterness as a result of this difficult reality, the injustice, prevarications, trickery and conspiracy," King Hussein said in a letter addressed to Prime Minister Abdul Salam Majali.

"On the anniversary of Al Israa Wal Miraj, our faith is enhanced in the value of the holy places and in Jerusalem ... the eternal city which is facing

very critical situations fraught with mystery ... a city which is dear to our hearts," the King said.

"An Arab or Islamic ceding of the Holy City would be recorded with deep pain and deep regret in the annals of history," the King warned.

Referring to Jordan's support of the Palestinian cause and the Holy City of Jerusalem, the King stressed that "Jerusalem will remain Arab and Islamic in character as entrusted to the Hashemites, a city where the body of Al Hussein Ben Ali lies in rest and where the late King Abdullah Ben Al Hussein was martyred."

"We see Jerusalem close to us while others consider it far because to us the city is the symbol of peace, and we pledge to follow in the footsteps of our forefathers and true to their resolve in safeguarding the holy city," King Hussein said.

On the Royal Commission

for Jerusalem Affairs, the King said that it was originally set up by the Hashemites to achieve a national and Islamic goal.

Over the years, the commission had struggled to spread awareness about Jerusalem and conducted documented studies about it, he said.

The new commission is required to contribute to the efforts that "aim at restoring the Holy City to the Arabs and Muslims as a free and dear city as it had always been in the past centuries," King Hussein said.

The commission should exert constant efforts: "deep scientific studies designed to highlight the status of Jerusalem to clarify our relationship with the city, and to embark on a comprehensive informational, cultural, directional and guiding role through the help of scholars and historians in a very effective manner in order to contribute to an honourable

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Beedh fails to turn up for meeting with Saleh

SANAA (Agencies) — President Ali Abdullah Saleh on Sunday criticised his southern rival Vice-President Ali Beedh for boycotting reconciliation talks aimed at ending a political crisis shaking Yemen.

"I'd hoped Ali Salem Al Beedh would be here so that we'd work together to preserve the great accomplishments of unity," the president said in the southern village of Al Janad after Mr. Beedh failed to turn up.

Mr. Beedh's refusal to attend the talks, because Mr. Saleh has not implemented a series of reforms he has demanded, coincided with an upsurge in political violence (see page 2).

Mr. Saleh went ahead with an address to Yemeni clerics at a mosque in Al Janad, which lies some 300 kilometres south of Sanaa.

"The ulama have a precious responsibility. That of being fair, as well as opposing all those who support separatism and provoke crises," he told them.

The failed reconciliation had been organised by Muslim clerics.

Mr. Beedh and Mr. Saleh have been locked in a dispute

on how to run the country since August when Mr. Beedh left the capital for his home base, the southern port of Aden.

The feud is jeopardising the unity of the country, formed when North Yemen merged with the south in May 1990.

"I've accepted the demands of the Yemen Socialist Party as well as different initiatives aimed at preserving the country's unity and democracy," said the president.

"We've made concessions in the interest of Yemen."

"We came here to start a dialogue, reach a settlement and to counter the effort the efforts of those who sow discord within our society," he added.

A southern source said the vice president would not meet Mr. Saleh until the president implemented reforms. The reforms had been accepted by the president's own party but "no practical steps have been taken and the reforms remain suspended," said the source.

Hostages interviewed

Yemeni tribesmen, eager to air their grievances against the

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Kabul is calm, but tension elsewhere

KABUL (Agencies) — A fragile ceasefire in the capital appeared to be holding Sunday as United Nations officials tried to broker a 48-hour extension to evacuate thousands of wounded.

Meanwhile, there was a tense standoff between rival factions in key northern towns and cities.

There was only sporadic gunfire in Kabul on Sunday morning, the second day of relative calm following six days of brutal fighting that left some 4,000 wounded and hundreds feared dead.

U.N. officials said they were trying to have the 24-hour ceasefire, set to expire Sunday, extended 48 hours to arrange the evacuation of wounded and to ferry emergency supplies into the devastated capital.

Except for tanks and armoured personnel carriers, the streets of the capital were deserted Sunday.

The United Nations was negotiating with the warring Afghan parties in the Pakistani capital of Islamabad, and had

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Curfew in Gaza — a way of living

Spinnach 200 / 150

Parley to tackle social security issues

AMMAN (Petra) — Delegates from 12 Arab countries, including Jordan, will gather here Monday to take part in the seventh Arab conference on social security.

Social Security Corporation (SSC) Director Mohammad Saleh Al Hourani said that the meeting, to be held at the Amra Hotel under the chairmanship of Labour Minister Khaled Ghazawi, will discuss six main working papers dealing with ways to develop existing social security systems, concepts of social security in Islam and a pan-Arab strategy on social security, among other topics.

Attended by Mr. Baker Rasoul, director general of the Arab Labour Organisation (ALO), the meeting will also review social security experiences in a number of countries and stimulating the roles of employers, employees and governments in developing social security laws, according to Mr. Hourani.

An ALO general report covering surveys conducted in social security fields of the Arab World will also be reviewed at the three-day meeting, said Dr. Hourani.

The delegates, he added, include directors general of Arab institutions responsible for social security who would be exchanging ideas and expertise on social security-related fields.

The Jordanian delegation taking part in the meetings comprises representatives of the government, employers and workers.

According to Mr. Hourani, several Arab organisations are attending and nearly 100 participants will be present.

ITI starts work again

AMMAN — As of October 1993, the International Theatre Institute (ITI) has been reestablished. The ITI's main purpose is to promote international exchange of knowledge and practice in theatre arts (drama, dance, music theatre) to consolidate peace and friendship among peoples, to deepen mutual understanding, increase creative cooperation between all peoples in theatre arts.

The ITI was founded in 1948 as a "child" of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO). It gave the ITI the task of exchanging theatrical knowledge to maintain and enhance a dialogue across borders.

The Jordan centre of the ITI has seven members on the board of directors, representing different branches of theatre in the Kingdom. Its resident is Sawzan Darwaza.



Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Talal Sataan Al Hassan Sunday confers with his Omani counterpart Yousef Abdullah Al Alawi at the Prime Ministry (Petra photo)

Oman, Jordan discuss economic, trade ties

AMMAN (Petra) — Omani Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Yousef Abdullah Al Alawi Sunday left Amman at the end of a two-day official visit to Jordan during which he met with His Majesty King Hussein and senior Jordanian officials.

In a departure statement, he said he relayed a verbal message from Sultan Qaboos Ibn Said of Oman on issues of mutual concern and current Arab issues.

Mr. Alawi also said that he listened to a briefing by King Hussein on various Arab issues, and Jordan's role in

support of the peace process. On his meeting with his Jordanian counterpart Talal Sataan Al Hassan, Mr. Alawi said he agreed with Mr. Al Hassan on the need to find a mechanism for coordination in various fields, including political aspects.

He pointed out that a joint committee was established to follow up on economic and commercial issues, and voiced hope that bilateral relations will be further enhanced, in implementation of wishes of both King Hussein and Sultan Qaboos.

Oman's efforts to achieve

Arab reconciliation, he said, include his country's support of the good offices of the Arab League secretary general to achieve Arab solidarity.

Commenting on Mr. Alawi's visit to Jordan, Mr. Al Hassan, who held talks with him at the Foreign Ministry, said they discussed issues of common concern, developments of the Middle East peace process, and enhancing bilateral relations in the economic and commercial fields.

The minister was seen off at the airport by Mr. Al Hassan, senior ministry officials and Omani ambassador to Jordan.

Al Yakatha reelects Rawabdeh as secretary-general

AMMAN (J.T.) — Al Yakatha (awakening) Party Saturday held its first general conference and reelected Abdul Raouf Al Rawabdeh as its secretary-general. It elected Subhi Roussan, Munther Shar'a'a, Habes Mahafza, and Abdul Salam Al Ghzawi as assistants to the secretary-general, according to a report in the Arabic daily Al Ra'i.

The party's general assembly also elected a 10-member Higher Committee, which groups Lamia Kubbah, Qad-

rieh Dalkamouni, Mohammad Rawabdeh, Mohammad Al Azzam, Mousa Irshaidat, Ibrahim Al Qasoud, Sata'an Al Hassan, Ahmad Al Jammal, Samir Okour and Yehya Hammouri.

At the end of its meeting, the party decided to launch an appeal to the Arab and Islamic nations, calling on them to unite their ranks, patch up their differences and support the Palestinian struggle and the Palestinian uprising.

The party called on all Arab and Islamic countries to work

towards lifting the embargo on both Iraq and Libya and to help the Somali factions end their internal fight.

The conference lauded the efforts made by His Majesty King Hussein to contain the differences between Yemeni President Ali Abdullah Saleh and his Vice-President Ali Salem Al Beedh, and called on the Yemeni leadership to overcome differences and protect the Yemeni unity. It also called on all national powers and organisations in Yemen to safeguard the Yemeni unity.

Jordanian banks allowed to reopen one branch each in West Bank

By a Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — Jordanian banks which used to have branches in the occupied West Bank prior to 1967 will be allowed to reopen one branch each in the next two months, Information Minister Jawad Anani said Sunday.

Dr. Anani, a Jordanian strategist in Middle East peace talks who played a key role in finalising an economic cooperation agreement with the Palestine Liberation Organisation on Friday, said opening of new banks would be considered after giving priority to those which had branches in the occupied West Bank on June 4, 1967 — one day before the war started.

Eight Jordanian banks had 31 branches in the West Bank and Gaza Strip when Israel occupied the territories. Those in the West Bank followed Jordanian laws. All banks in the Gaza Strip, including two Jordanian banks, were governed by Egyptian regulations.

Cairo-Amman Bank reopened in 1986 under a special arrangement, but it had to curtail its branches' activities mainly to money changing because of Israeli regulations.

Palestinians could not get loans from the bank for two reasons: first, the bank had to deposit 110 per cent of the loan amount with the bank of Israel and second, the Palestinians were reluctant to mortgage their land as collateral for fear of seizures by the bank and the eventuality that an Israeli



Jawad Anani

might end up as the ultimate buyer of the land.

The accord finalised Friday after three days of talks sets out a broad framework for Jordanian-Palestinian cooperation. Among other things, it clears the way for Jordan to implement a memorandum of understanding it signed with Israel on Dec. 1 on reopening the bank branches.

Dr. Anani said priority would also be given to banks applying to reopen branches in Jericho and the Gaza Strip in view of a request made by the Palestinian negotiators.

The West Bank town of Jericho and the Gaza Strip are expected to be transferred to limited Palestinian self-rule authority in line with the Sept. 13 autonomy agreement between Israel and the PLO.

The main base of the self-rule authority is expected to be located in Jericho.

Dr. Anani said CBJ regulations would be applicable to banks in the West Bank as well

as the Gaza Strip. The memo signed with Israel on Dec. 1 provides for reopening the branches in the West Bank and, as officials said later, Jordan had to work out a separate accord on the Gaza Strip.

Under the memo, the Bank of Israel will issue a token approval for the banks already licensed by the Central Bank of Jordan (CBJ). The obligations of the reopened branches to the Bank of Israel will be limited to sending a periodic report on their activities.

Dr. Anani said the permission to reopen one branch each will be followed by permissions for others. But in the beginning, each of the banks will be allowed to open only one branch.

A joint Jordanian-Palestinian technical committee will work under the guidance of the CBJ in processing the reopening of the branches. The joint panel will also set monetary policies aimed at protecting and maintaining the stability of the Jordanian dinar.

The seven branches that the Cairo-Amman Bank operates in the occupied territories now would also be brought under total CBJ control, after ending the 1986 arrangement, Dr. Anani said.

Dr. Anani noted that the economic agreement also provides for the use of other currencies in the West Bank and Gaza Strip, but that it excludes the Israeli shekel.

Israel said that the shekel would have to remain in circulation in the autonomous territory, Palestinian officials

say that it would be impossible to eliminate the shekel altogether from the occupied lands during the interim period, particularly that tens of thousands of Palestinians would continue to be employed in Israel and be paid in the Israeli currency.

Israeli officials have suggested that the Palestinians could issue a currency similar to the Scottish pound. Although issued by Scotland as a sign of Scottish identity, the currency remains under the control of the Bank of England.

The Egyptian pound, which was in force in the Gaza Strip until Israel seized the coastal strip from Egypt in the 1967 war, will be among the currencies in circulation.

The pound is sparingly used in the Gaza Strip now. According to reports, only Gazans wishing to travel to Egypt across the Rafah border buy Egyptian pounds for use in Egyptian territory.

According to PLO sources, the use of Egyptian pounds in the autonomous territories is part of commitments that PLO Chairman Yasser Arafat has made to Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak, with whom he has stepped up coordination.

Mr. Arafat, who seems to have abandoned for the moment the idea of issuing a Palestinian currency during the interim period, also reportedly sees the use of more than one Arab currency in the autonomous territory as a symbol of Palestinian links with the Arabs while asserting Palestinian independence.

Meningitis rate in Jordan compares to that in the world, doctors say

By Rana Hussein
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — Meningitis, a disease that spreads easily during the winter time, had reportedly reached 42 cases in Jordan in 1993, according to Dr. Sa'ad Kharabshah, director of Control Disease Department at the Ministry of Health.

"The reported cases in Jordan are relatively low, and they are expected," Dr. Kharabshah said.

Jordan had 71 cases in 1987, in 1988, 79 in 1989, 58 in 1990, 29 in 1991 and 39 in 1992. Dr. Kharabshah pointed out the fact that there are three types of meningitis. The one spread throughout the Kingdom in the bacterial meningitis (meningococcal) which Dr. Kharabshah says is common, but rarely fatal.

"If this kind of disease is neglected, the case fatality rate (CFR) may reach up to 50 per cent. But with early diagnosis and appropriate treatment, CFR may be less than 10 per cent," he explained.

In Jordan, of the 42 cases reported and studied, approximately 40 per cent of the patients were found to be from the Greater Amman region (which includes Amman and Zarka, Salt and Madaba), 12 per cent came from the north of Jordan and 12 per cent from the south, according to the statistics provided by the Ministry of Health.

Meningitis is an acute inflammation of the membranes covering the brain or spinal cord, or both, and mostly affects children under 15, who represent 75 per cent of the reported cases, pilgrims during Haj season and people who live in crowded conditions, such as prisoners, military re-

cruits and special institutions. "The disease could be caused by bacteria, viruses, protozoa, yeasts or fungi, usually introduced from elsewhere in the body," Dr. Kharabshah added.

The modes of transmission, according to him, could be direct contact, such as droplets and discharge from the nose and throat of an infected person and more from carriers. The communicability period is mostly winter and it lasts until the organism disappears from discharges of the nose and mouth, Dr. Kharabshah explained.

As for the symptoms, they include fever, headache, vomiting, neck and back rigidity, delirium and convulsions, sudden prostration, shock, coma and eventually, if not treated in time, death.

The stage of infection can be asymptomatic, with local symptoms restricted to nasopharynx, invasive disease, as meningococemia (blood poisoning), without extension to meningitis and meningeal involvement.

The infectious agent is sensitive to heat, light and desiccation. The greatest incidence is during winter and spring. Sporadic cases occur throughout the year, in males more than in females. The reason this disease spreads more in winter is a crowded residential area, according to Dr. Najwa Khouri, a pediatrician at Jordan University Hospital.

"Meningococcal meningitis usually lives in the throat of the human beings and transfers through air when the human being breathes," she said. Dr. Khouri said there are

few death cases reported in the Kingdom, and it does not exceed the international numbers of five to 20 per cent annually.

The hospital, she maintained, received two kinds of cases virus and bacterial.

Dr. Khouri said the reason the patient is not purely cured in some cases is because there are three types of bacteria: the neisseria meningitidis, h. influenzae and streptococcus pneumoniae, the patient might be vaccinated for one of these three diseases, and it could be the wrong vaccination, as it is very hard to determine which kind is the right one to vaccinate the patient and enable him/her to get rid of the virus completely.

In addition, she maintained, the vaccination is very expensive for some types of the disease, and not everybody can afford it.

There are very few cases of meningitis registered in the private sector, according to Dr. Jarrar Halazon, a private pediatrician who says his clinic rarely receives meningitis cases.

"Every three or four years I examine a case," he said. "In the United States, for example, vaccination for this disease is compulsory, while here in Jordan the disease, although fatal, is still not considered threatening and that is why it is not compulsory," he added.

The number of reported meningococcal cases in the United States during 1993 was 2,134; in 1992 it decreased to 1,952 cases said Dr. Kharabshah adding that this number is relatively fair compared to the population of the United States, (250 million in 1992).

Dr. Kharabshah further explained that there are compulsory vaccinations for the pilgrims before leaving for haj.

"Pilgrims are usually the people most threatened by the disease because they are exposed to people from all over the world and live in crowded conditions," Dr. Kharabshah said.

There is one other type of meningitis that is spread in certain parts of the world, Dr. Kharabshah explained, the viral (aseptic meningitis, non-bacterial meningitis) which, usually sporadic, is common and rarely fatal. Active illness rarely exceeds 10 days and the recovery is usually complete.

This kind of virus usually spreads in the summer and early and late winter.

The ministry however has taken necessary steps to control the disease, so it does not spread in the Kingdom, by vaccinating certain types of groups among which the disease could spread easily.

The Ministry of Health classifies meningitis as a type "A" disease and encourages individuals who suspect symptoms of the disease to contact the ministry immediately.

Any case that occurs in the Kingdom should be notified urgently, he said. As for the prevention and control activities undertaken by the Ministry of Health, according to Dr. Kharabshah, upon notification, the ministry will send an epidemiological team to visit the case and the contacts of the case which they investigate thoroughly and provide isolation to the patient.

The ministry, he added, monitors the reported case for 10 days to see if any contact developed signs and symptoms of the disease. Other steps include conducting health education for personal hygiene, advising on avoiding overcrowding and ensuring suitable ventilation.

HOME NEWS IN BRIEF

King receives cables on Israa and Mi'raj

AMMAN (Petra) — His Majesty King Hussein Sunday received cables of good wishes from Jordanian officials who congratulated him on the Israa and Mi'raj anniversary. The cables were sent by Prime Minister Abdul Salam Al Majali, Upper House of Parliament Speaker Ahmad Al Lawzi, Lower House Speaker Taher Al Masri, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, Lt-Gen. Abdul Hafez Mar'i Al Kaabneh, General Intelligence Department director Lt-Gen. Mustafa Al Qaisi, Director of the Civil Defence Department General Afif Al Ghoul, director of the Public Security Department, General Abdul Rahman Al Udwan, Central Bank of Jordan Governor Mohammad Saeed Al Nabulsi and Palestine Liberation Army (PLA) Commander Brigadier Mohammad Qudsiya.

Malhas open hospital section

AMMAN (Petra) — Health Minister Abdul Rahim Malhas Sunday inaugurated the first aid and emergency section at Ramtha Hospital, and was briefed by the hospital director, Farouq Dibajah, on the services offered by the hospital. The inauguration ceremony was attended by Minister of State for Legal and Parliamentary Affairs and deputies representing the Ramtha District, in addition to senior health officials. The section, costing JD 300,000 was established on 825,000 square metres.

Princess Wijdan holds Muscat exhibition

MUSCAT (Petra) — Omani Prince Faisal Ben Ali Sunday opened an art exhibition by Princess Wijdan at the cultural club in the Omani capital, Muscat. The exhibition, which will last until Jan. 17, includes paintings of various sites in Oman. The opening ceremony was attended by several members of the Omani royal family, ministers, members of diplomatic missions and Jordanian citizens residing in Oman. Princess Wijdan will deliver a lecture on plastic art at the club on Monday.

WHAT'S GOING ON

The following listings are compiled from monthly bulletins and the daily Arabic press. Readers are advised to verify the listed time and place with the concerned institutions.

EXHIBITIONS

- ★ Photo exhibition by artist Muwaffaq Al Sheikh at the Royal Cultural Centre.
- ★ Art exhibition by artist Sa'di Kwaish entitled "Talisman" at Baladna Art Gallery.
- ★ Exhibition on the 100th anniversary of the death of French novelist Guy De Maupassant at the French Cultural Centre.
- ★ Exhibition of Iraqi books at the Royal Cultural Centre.
- ★ Art exhibition by a number of Jordanian artists entitled "The Sixth Exhibition — Samples From The Contemporary Jordanian Art 93" at the Spanish Cultural Centre.
- ★ Exhibition "Prints and Drawings of Fakhrelnissa Zeid" (1915-1991) until the 15th of January '94 at Darat al Fann of the Abdul Hameed Show'an Foundation. Also showing the "Permanent" Exhibition. (Tel. 643251/2).

DRAMA

- ★ Drama for children entitled "The Question" at the Royal Cultural Centre at 11:00 a.m. and 5:00 p.m.

FILMS

- ★ Short film in French entitled "Legacy" at the French Cultural Centre at 8:00 p.m.
- ★ Film in French entitled "La Guerre Du Feu" at the French Cultural Centre at 8:00 p.m.
- ★ Film entitled "Birdie" at the Phoenix Gallery for Art and Culture at 6:00 p.m.

Comprehensive revision of laws on municipal, village councils to help develop local communities

AMMAN (Petra) — Financial difficulties facing local municipal and village councils will be the top priority for the Ministry of Municipal and Rural Affairs and the Environment during 1994, according to Minister of Municipal Affairs Ahmad Aqaileh.

In a statement Sunday, the minister said that the ministry would work out plans to help these councils improve their methods of collecting dues and increase their income.

The councils' financial question will be part of an overall plan for revising laws, regulations and legislations governing the work of local councils with a view to modernising these rules and plugging the loopholes that they contain, said the minister.

The comprehensive revision of rules, he added, aims at achieving a qualitative step forward that conforms to the government's policies of promoting and developing local communities.

Noting that the revision was in line with the general state policy of administrative reform, Dr. Aqaileh said that the measures also aim at enhancing the concept of decentralisation and improving the level of local councils' services.

The ministry hopes that through modern methods, the local councils would be able to play a better role in providing services and initiating development projects which would take into account local communities' participation, said the minister.



Ahmad Aqaileh

The coming revision covers, among other things, introduction of essential amendments to the 1985 law governing city planning and the regulations concerning buildings, as well as

road signs and billboards, in the urban and rural regions of Jordan. Dr. Aqaileh added.

In addition, the law governing municipalities will be revised and the draft law on the protection of the environment will be finalised, said Dr. Aqaileh.

He said that three training seminars for heads of local councils will be organised by the ministry in cooperation with the Institute of Public Administration and training courses for municipalities' employees will be held during 1992.

These courses cover financial, technical and administrative fields, of which the municipalities are in bad need at present, added the minister.

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An expensive deal

ON SATURDAY French Prime Minister Edouard Balladur arrived in Riyadh to discuss his country's economic ties with the oil rich kingdom and to "pave the way for billions of dollars in trade and defence contracts," as the French news agency put it in a dispatch from the Saudi capital. The same agency also reported that the British Defence Secretary, Malcolm Rifkind, was expected in Riyadh today to discuss the Tornado fighter planes deal that the British and Saudis signed last year.

The British, the French and the Americans are all worried about an expected drop in oil prices and the subsequent 20 per cent cut in this year's Saudi budget. The governments of those countries must have followed closely the meeting that the Saudi ambassador to Washington, Prince Bandar Ben Sultan, had just held with American arms manufacturers in which he tried to ally their fears over Saudi financial difficulties.

Riyadh's financial troubles, if they can be called that, are the result of three factors: the Gulf war, the big arms purchases and the drop in oil prices. But these factors are of the West's own making. Iraq — a major participant in that war — was originally armed and made to fight the "Iranian threat" for eight years. It was even believed that Iraq was "encouraged" to invade Kuwait. Then the Saudis and other Gulf countries that lost a brotherly ally in confronting the so-called Iranian threat were convinced that they could rely on the modern western arms technology to defend themselves. As for oil prices, U.S. President Ronald Reagan vowed in the 1980s to bring OPEC, the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries, to its knees; and that, he and his successors have managed to see through.

We are not, of course, blaming the West for wanting to "defend its way of life," as President Bush said at the beginning of the Gulf crisis in 1990. Business-minded people like Bill Clinton, Mr. Balladur and Mr. Rifkind have no qualms about Arabs selling their soul to the West. What those leaders are doing is satisfy their peoples' appetite for cheap energy and to keep their factories running to maintain unemployment down. These are two important factors that help politicians in the West win elections, whether they are liberals, democrats, socialists ...

Should the Saudis and the Gulf Arabs, who do not seem to be convinced of the Western intentions, continue to play in the hands of arms dealers who create conflicts and wars and perpetuate them for their own interests? Should they continue to think of their neighbours as their enemies and then go to the West for help?

It is not for us to answer such questions. Those who can may want to say where they stand on all of this.

ARABIC PRESS COMMENTARIES

A COLUMNIST in Al Dustour daily Sunday said that the economic deal between the Palestinians and the Jordanians signed Friday is bound to serve as a bridge aimed at bolstering economic ties between the peoples on the two sides of the river. This bridge would not open the way for any Israeli hegemony over Jordanian affairs, but would rather pave the ground for Jordanian backing for the Palestinian Arab economy, said Taher Al Udwan. By opening Jordanian banks on the West Bank, the two sides show that they are determined to bolster their ties now at least on the economic level, realising that talk about confederation is premature and can be put off until liberation has been achieved, said the writer. The far objective of unity has started with little steps represented in the joint agreement concluded in Amman in the past week, but the two sides have started their practical steps towards achieving the aspired unity with the economic agreement, he continued. The writer said that by forming one market and exempting goods from either side from any customs tariffs the Jordanians and the Palestinians are actually paving the ground for unity between them. However, the two sides should be careful to contain any crisis, however small it could seem, in time and in a firm manner, leaving no room for any hostile rumours that could adversely affect bilateral relations, cautioned the writer. He said that the leaderships should realise that the masses feel that their relations rise above all kinds of crises as they struggle together to end Israel's occupation and attain their aspired unity.



M. KAHIL

Will U.N. leave Yugoslavia, and what would happen?

By Nicholas Doughy
Reuter

BRUSSELS — Frustrated by their impotence in the face of continued fighting in former Yugoslavia, major western nations seem prepared to pull their U.N. peacekeeping troops out this year — despite potentially dire consequences.

U.N. commanders, who are also aware of the huge costs of the operation, are becoming ever more bitter and critical.

France, Spain, Britain and Canada, the major troop contributors in Bosnia, are reviewing their commitments. International mediator Lord Owen says the forces may leave after the winter.

Analysts and diplomats say the warnings of recent days are a final attempt to put pressure on the warring Serbs, Croats and Muslims to reach a peace deal to end the 21-month-old war in Bosnia, where some 12,000 U.N. peacekeepers have been delivering aid.

But they also say the troops, perhaps including another 15,000 in Croatia, will almost certainly go home soon if peace efforts fail.

"It's not just an empty

threat. There is a very strong feeling in countries like France and Britain that there is not much point in keeping the troops there when they can't end the fighting," said Paul Beaver of Jane's Defence weekly.

A withdrawal, in turn, would almost certainly bring a renewed surge in fighting, more war crimes and ethnic cleansing.

It would also cause serious problems for Bosnia's beleaguered Muslims, who are more dependent than the Serbs or Croats on U.N. aid and protection.

"What is more, it would be a massive admission of failure by the United Nations," Mr. Beaver told Reuters.

"The U.N. would have lost faith and, in today's chaotic world, that is the last thing we need."

Another consequence would be a likely reduction in media coverage, something that has so far kept the world — and governments — aware of the horrors of the war.

U.N. forces have often served as protection for foreign media. Without them, and without the interest that fore-

ign troops lend to the story, Mr. Beaver and others say international attention to what happens in former Yugoslavia will fade away.

Despite these consequences, diplomats say many contributors to U.N. forces can simply no longer justify their commitment.

Mr. Owen and others have openly admitted that the delivery of relief supplies, while vital through the winter, has also served in part to fuel the conflict because the warring factions have taken some of the aid for their own troops.

Western governments say military intervention would be folly and the peacekeepers, while able to fire back if attacked, can do little if their path is blocked.

The risks are huge — mines and snipers have claimed the lives of several dozen peacekeepers — and the returns are increasingly hard to see. The strains are showing.

The commander of U.N. forces in Bosnia, Lieutenant-General Francis Briquemont, wants to leave his post early because of exhaustion.

The Belgian general has been an outspoken critic of

political efforts to end the fighting and the West, particularly NATO and the European Union, have lost credibility over their handling of the crisis.

But governments now seem to have lost patience with peace talks that produce nothing and a string of broken promises from the warring parties on ceasefires and aid deliveries.

There is also the question of financial cost.

With defence budgets shrinking rapidly, few countries can afford the billions of dollars it has cost to run such a complex military operation in difficult conditions.

The Toronto Globe and Mail newspaper reported on Tuesday that Canadian peacekeeping efforts in the former Yugoslavia, including more than 1,000 aid missions flown by Hercules planes into Sarajevo, have cost about \$750 million.

The problems of cost are far more acute for developing countries or Eastern European nations, such as Ukraine, Nepal, Egypt and Kenya, which all have troops in former Yugoslavia.

Germany passes judgment on unity 19 times this year

By Tom Heneghan
Reuter

BONN — Germany passes judgment this year on its reunification in 19 of the most unpredictable elections that this orderly country has ever seen.

Helmut Kohl, the Christian Democrat (CDU) chancellor who was reelected in 1990 soon after merging East and West Germany, could find himself turned out of office in October by voters fed up with his weak leadership since then.

By the same token, the fresh-faced Social Democrat (SPD) challenger Rudolf Scharping could see his present lead in the opinion polls evaporate if an economic recovery later in the year helps voters forget their discontent.

Other potential factors that could buffet the body politic include resurgent Russian nationalism, a revival of reform communists in Eastern Germany or more neo-Nazi violence.

Voting for bodies as far away as the European Parliament or as close as the local town council will be overshadowed by the economic problems that have emerged since unity, such as record unemployment and soaring state spending in the east.

"This is no year for political softies," warns Finance Minister Theo Waigel.

A diplomat with long experience in Germany observed: "This country is in a quite extraordinary state of anxiety. There is a tremendous desire for change. But when people go into the booth, they may fall back on Adenauer's idea — no experiments," he said, referring to slogan of Chancellor Konrad Adenauer's successful 1957 reelection campaign.

Since 1990, frustrated voters have uprooted some of the traditional moorings of the

political system by abstaining in growing numbers or casting protest votes on the left and right.

The only thing most Germans would bet on now is that the polls will fracture the political landscape even more, forcing the two big parties — the CDU and the SPD — into a grand coalition to avoid forming a government with any fringe parties.

"That would still not be a situation like the Weimar Republic in 1930 or 1932," Roman Herzog, chief justice of the supreme court, remarked recently in comparing 1994 and the uncertainty preceding the Nazi third reich in 1933.

"But it would be exactly like the situation in 1920, when the (centrist) Weimar coalition took office and came under populist fire from both the right and the left."

The year's first opinion poll of 1994, an Ennid survey for N-TV Television, showed 39 per cent support for the SPD, 35 per cent for the CDU and its Bavarian sister party the Christian Social Union (CSU), 10 per cent for the liberal Free Democratic Party (FDP) and 11 per cent for the Greens.

In 1990 the Greens fell short of the minimum five per cent return needed to enter parliament in Bonn.

The far-right republicans and the reform Communist Party of Democratic Socialism (PDS) would get only three per cent each, the poll said. In 1990, the CDU/CSU won 43.8 per cent, the SPD 33.5 per cent and the FDP 11 per cent.

Mr. Kohl, reelected three times since 1982, brushes off current talk of a "Twilight of the Chancellor" and says the only poll he cares about is the election itself.

This year's election marathon will culminate in October with the national poll.

This will follow the vote for a new president in May, June's elections for the European Parliament, seven state assembly polls and local votes in nine states. Many races will be cliffhangers.

Spread out over seven Sundays through the year, they could create a "snowball effect" for or against Mr. Kohl roughly similar to the way U.S. presidential campaigns build up through primary elections towards the final vote.

Mr. Kohl wants to continue his coalition with the small FDP but opinion polls consistently say they will not win enough together for another majority.

Given so many variables, Bonn pundits have come up with all sorts of scenarios for 1994. The two most plausible are:

— Mr. Kohl heads a grand coalition: if his centre-right coalition loses its majority but the CDU remains Germany's largest party, Mr. Kohl would form a CDU-SPD coalition with the pragmatic Scharping as his deputy. Many in the CDU privately expect this to happen.

— Mr. Scharping heads a grand coalition: if the SPD overtakes the CDU, Mr. Kohl would bow out and CDU parliamentary leader Wolfgang Schäuble or Saxony state Premier Kurt Biedenkopf might become deputy to Mr. Scharping. Mr. Scharping denies he is aiming for this but his strategy points this way.

Many in the SPD want to team up with the Greens or even form a "traffic light coalition" of the "red" SPD, the Greens and the FDP, whose colour in Germany's political rainbow is yellow.

A "red-green" alliance seems unlikely to win a majority, while the "traffic light"

option, although mathematically possible, would create a hornet's nest of rival policies and politicians that Mr. Scharping would probably prefer to avoid.

The main dates to watch will be:

— March 13: the CDU risks starting the year with a stinging defeat in the Lower Saxony state poll. If SPD Premier Gerhard Schröder keeps the CDU down to a third of the vote, CDU liberals could launch a "dump Kohl" drive. Almost nobody sees Mr. Kohl stepping down but he could be weakened by a controversy.

— May 23: the vote for a new president by a special assembly of federal and regional legislators could foreshadow a CDU-SPD grand coalition. Mr. Kohl's first choice, Steffen Heitmann, led to pull out after an uproar over his right-wing views. He has not yet named anyone to oppose popular SPD candidate Johannes Rau. Another mistake here could help shift power towards the SPD.

— June 12: the European Parliament poll is a key barometer of protest voting. A strong showing by the Republicans, who got 7.1 per cent in 1989, could mean they might enter the Bonn parliament in October and make a grand coalition unavoidable.

— Sept. 25: the CSU, sister party to Mr. Kohl's CDU and its coalition partner in Bonn, will try to defend its slim absolute majority in Bavaria and keep far-right votes down in single-digit levels. Failure on either count would be a bad omen for the chancellor so near to a national poll.

The government has yet to decide on which Sunday in October to hold the national election but most bets are on Oct. 23.

Media and public officials

By Izzat R. Dajani

IN THE process of liberalisation and democratisation in Jordan, the press is assuming a larger role in public life reflected by more unchecked reporting and less standard government rhetoric.

But as the media changed its direction and style, many, if not most, public officials did not. They were taken by surprise as they became more exposed to media reporting and their actions were more constantly monitored. Their words and deeds are among the main ingredients for the media and hence accountability and responsiveness are attributed directly to this. Attitude, strategy, tactics and media practices are criteria a public official needs to consider and be familiar with. Dealing with the media and understanding it are among the main priorities a public official needs to consider, yet acquainted with and become confident about. There are elements of unease and uncertainty in the relationship between public officials and media people, with heightened tension as democracy matures in the country.

"The job of a public official is not just to make and implement policy, but to participate in a system of democratic governance in which public values are continuously rearticulated and recreated," Robert Reich, U.S. Secretary of Labour, wrote in his book *The Power of Public Ideas*.

One needs to understand what is the news story, the message. This is because journalism is not a first hand report of the raw material, but a report after material matured and/or events that took place. The press remains to be the chief means of contact with the unseen environment, in which "accuracy" has become the accepted form in relation to "truth." The function of news is to signalise an event. The function of truth is to bring to light hidden facts and set them in relation to one another. However, facts are distorted either by people providing them, by the process of selection or by the "lens" through which events are seen. Facts are further affected by censorship, limitations of social contact and distortion due to compression of events into short messages.

Each news organisation has its own history, policy, strategy, and culture that affect its contents and give it multiple entry points to the environment. It is also helpful to understand that every newspaper which reaches the reader is the result of a whole series of selections and censorship. It is a noteworthy example, it is estimated that out of every seven words that reach the New York Times only one gets published. There remains the controversy of how effective the editors' selection of what gets printed or published is and how much this is influenced by bias and personal convictions.

News space is more readily available to a senior public official than to any other institution in the society. The press wants to play an active role in the policy-making process but expects to be treated as a neutral observer of it. The irony remains that while the press can presumably investigate virtually all the institutions in society, it refuses to practice any investigative journalism on itself. If people want to make a rational judgment on important issues, they need to have access to all available opinions and facts. This is also essential if freedom of expression is to have any meaning.

The medium is the message. It produces changes in people's perception of incidents. Absolute objectivity remains an impossibility and depends upon the reporters' professional reflexes, temperament and social and economic status. Not only events, but also individuals receive differential treatment in the news. It may be important for a public official to look at reporters as allies since their favourable treatment of information can aid one's policies. However, reporters can exploit their contacts in government to obtain exclusives, as much as officials exploit the need for news to deliver messages to key audiences.

It is helpful to know that journalistic values are very powerful. Journalists try to underestimate the consequences of their reporting in order to be able to function and produce news! Conveying a sense of empathy allows

them to do their job. To publish, a reporter needs to be satisfied that he looks at the "big picture" and that further waiting will not produce a better story. Reporters remain cautious so as not to violate the law or face bad consequences as a result of their reporting. They need to be satisfied that they know the full story and not just what officials want them to know. It is very interesting to note that the security of the press depends on public opinion and on the general spirit of the people and the government. It is equally true that while the camera might belong to newsmen, the lights are in the hands of their sources, who tend to aim them in directions which they find advantageous, leaving many things in shadow and more in total darkness.

On the other hand, public officials can use the press to alter the ways in which decisions are made, bearing in mind that the press needs their cooperation to help tell the public what is going on. They may need to lead their ideas with a "vision" so as to produce a compelling story. One must not be intimidated by the press as it can be manipulated to make ends meet. With the press, everything counts and anything "off the record" will be printed sooner or later. There are various forms open to public officials in working and dealing with the media:

— One form is a press release. It has many advantages that include managing fully what is to be written or broadcast. The most important information is emphasised up front. Opportunities are created by one or more quotes. A public official must choose when and how to make it accessible. If he wants to make it a bigger story, he can release it exclusively to only one media agency (or one newspaper) knowing the high likelihood it will be positioned on the front page.

— Another form is a press conference. It is an escalation over a press release. It signals a personal involvement where the person is identified with the message. The press conference or interview must be used ideally to present a piece of information. Hence ideas need to be expressed in a form that will be usable on T.V. Sentences need to be short, specific and expressive. The time slot may be very short and there is need to make full use of every second available.

Television is good at conveying impressions, but less so at conveying detailed facts. However, one must make full use of every invitation to appear on television, as it is always good practice and an opportunity to express one's ideas. Smiling is an excellent tactic in response to hard questions, and it also makes one appear friendly. Motion gets magnified on T.V. and is highly expressive. However, it is important to remain cool and appear confident — criteria not obviously mastered by Jordanian officials. There needs to be a coherence between the visual image, tone of voice, and message to be delivered. Looking at the camera, and hence the viewer, will add a stronger message to a "punish line," particularly that reporters for their "theatre" and their "drama" would try to divert one's attention away from the camera, in order to be able to edit and choose the particular shot they like best. It is also more natural to talk to the reporter than keep looking at the viewer. A pause can sometimes be an answer by itself. It is a provocative resource though and will allow the person to think more thoroughly about the question asked and its best possible answer. Staying with the message is important so as not to allow journalists to add to the agenda.

One must always recognise that opportunities hardly recur. When we deal with the media, we need to do things right the first time. We need to send our strongest possible message. We need to think of every opportunity as the only opportunity, presenting our ideas in the best possible manner by being firm but remaining friendly. It was Martin Linsky of Harvard University who once said: "Being friendly with the press is an advantage, being friends is an illusion."

PLO sees 3 weeks of talks

(Continued from page 1)

In Tabá, negotiator Hassan Asfour said: "We came back to Tabá with the hope of ending the marathon negotiations on applying the Gaza-Jericho accord. We hope to do it in two weeks."

The PLO negotiating team led by Dr. Saath arrived in Tabá first and was awaiting the Israeli delegation headed by the deputy chief of staff, General Amnon Shahak.

An informal get-together was to be held later Sunday. Israeli Housing Minister Benjamin Ben Eliezer said he hoped "the Palestinians will understand at the Tabá talks that Israel has decided not to yield on security matters and wants progress toward applying the accord with the PLO."

Foreign Minister Shimon Peres said last week that a "long list" of problems remained to be resolved and that a quick signing of an agreement depended on the Palestinians.

Mr. Sarid meanwhile criticized Culture and Telecommunications Minister Shulamit Aloni for saying that the Netzarim settlement in the Gaza Strip should be dismantled.

"For now there is absolutely no question of dismantling or transferring Jewish settlements," he said.

Deputy Defence Minister Motta Gur also said Sunday that "current talks with the PLO will in no way affect security for Israeli settlers, including those at Netzarim, no matter how many troops Israel must maintain."

"All Israeli settlements will remain in place during the (five-year) interim period of Palestinian autonomy," he said.

Official Israeli sources said the coordinator of Israeli activities in the occupied territories, General Danny Rothchild, presented the cabinet with a bleak picture of the occupied territories.

Pledges of financial aid from

around the world have had little effect on the territories' economy and Palestinian support for the autonomy accord was slipping away as unemployment and poverty increased.

A right-wing Israeli opposition parliamentarian said Saturday that the army is preparing to leave Gaza City next month under autonomy arrangements.

The operation codenamed "Rainbow Colours" will start Feb. 11 and take one month and two days, Eliezer Zaid of the ultra-nationalist Tsomet Party said. "It's not just a draft. Explicit orders have been sent already."

An Israeli military source denied that such a date had been set but told AFP the army "had prepared redeployment plans for the Gaza

Strip."

He said the plans were to be implemented only if Israel and the PLO reached an agreement, adding that several issues had yet to be discussed.

Housing Minister Ben-Eliezer meanwhile reviewed a road plan for the West Bank and Gaza that will allow Jewish settlers to circumvent areas of Palestinian autonomy, Israel Television said.

Mr. Ben-Eliezer was confirming Friday's TV report that at the cost of two billion shekels (\$666 million), Israel plans to pave 650 kilometres of new roads to minimise friction between Jewish settlers and the Palestinians, the report said.

"The defence ministry needs to approve the plan and set priorities, according to the television.

King names new panel

(Continued from page 1)

solution to the problem of Jerusalem and the holy site and thus abort hostile designs aimed at stealing the city from the Arab and Muslim peoples' hands," the King said.

King Hussein made it clear in his message that Jordan seeks no profits or influence "but it seeks peace and right and justice and the attainment of the higher national interests."

"We see in the city of Jerusalem a focal point for unifying Arab and Muslim people's efforts, drawing them nearer to one another because we believe that this city should not be one for differences among them," he said.

He said: "The re-formation of the Royal Commission for Jerusalem Affairs should serve as one of the important guarantees needed for this lack and to shoulder the heavy responsibilities entrusted to it under the present critical circumstances. It should be backed materially and provided with all means enabling it to pursue its studies and research work in historic legal and Islamic fields related to Al Quds Al Sharif."

Furthermore, he said, the commission should concern its efforts with those of universities and other research centres in Jordan and abroad and "must build bridges of cooperation with them and should highlight the Jordanian Hashemites' distinguished and pioneering role in spearheading efforts to preserve the Arab and Islamic character of Jerusalem with all its Islamic and Christian sites."

The King named the following members of the commission, which he said would be chaired by His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan:

Abdul Rahman Suareddah, Ahmad Al Ibrahim, Ahmad Al Khalili, Mohammad Al Salami, Mohammad Othmani, Fadel Hussein Al Jilani, Ismail Akwa, Abdul Aziz Al Douri, (all from Arab and Islamic countries), the minister of information, the chief justice, the minister of Awqaf and Islamic Affairs, the minister of state for foreign affairs, Dr. Hazem Nuseibeh, Abdullah Salah, Jamal Nasser, Kamel Abu Jaber, Nasereddin Al Assad, Bishop Salim Al Sayegh, Bishop Samir Qafet, Mohammad Adnan Bakht, Fr. Constantine Karmash, and Awn Khasawneh.

In his letter, the King wished the new commission success in handling its duties, pledging that he would provide the commission with all the material support and expertise it might need for its work.

In a separate letter addressed to Akram Zueiter, the former head of the commission, King Hussein voiced deep appreciation of the outgoing commission's services.

"You have spent many years as chairman of the commission and pursued with dedication and diligence the heavy duties required and the task entrusted to the commission," King Hussein said.

"As you have lately been suffering from ill-health which prevents you from pursuing the march, I have decided to form a new commission grouping an elite of scholars to shoulder this responsibility to work under the chairmanship of the Crown Prince," King Hussein said.

King Hussein thanked the former commission members for their dedicated efforts and their achievements over the past years.

High Commissioner for Human Rights — a milestone for the cause of human rights

By Waleed Sadi

THE DECISION of the United Nations General Assembly during its last session to create the post of High Commissioner for Human Rights was a bit of a surprise given the fact that the Vienna world conference on human rights that was held during last summer turned a thumb down on the idea. When the Vienna conference decided to relegate responsibility on the proposal to the U.N. General Assembly, the clear signal was that the world was not about to accept this old-new concept.

The compromise idea to postpone action on the suggestion till the General Assembly itself has an opportunity to express itself on it had as the underlying motivation to soften the blow of rejection rather than anything else. In retrospect, the endorsement of the proposal to establish a post of High Commissioner for Human Rights was astonishing, to say the least.

Something must have happened between last June and December to have influenced the international community to effectively change its mind altogether on a concept that may be rightfully construed as a milestone for the human rights cause. What the majority of the international community feared most about upgrading the U.N. involvement in human rights endeavours was that such a step would mean greater interferences with their respective domestic affairs, a very hot issue on which the world was usually divided.

Human Rights File

The developing countries of the world, which comprise the greater majority of the comity of nations, have upheld a different perspective on the link between economic rights on the one hand and political and civil rights on the other. Having sensed that the western perspective of the universality of human rights was gaining the upper hand in the human rights game between the haves and the have-nots, the poorer nations of the world sought to shelf the idea of greater international involvement in human rights causes altogether for as long as possible. This became clear when the developed nations yielded on the organic link between economic human rights and political rights but refused to compromise on the universality of human rights, irrespective of the so-called special particularities of different cultures in the world.

Where the West may have compromised was over the link between the post of High Commissioner and the General Assembly where the developing world is heavily represented. By accepting to let the world body itself choose the high commissioner rather than the Security Council for example, the developed countries may have won a temporary fight. As long as the prospective high commissioner comes from the developed states, the majority of the developing countries may feel satisfied and vindicated. The problem may develop

elsewhere, however, since the West has been able to find an African or Asian or Latin American to lead the U.N. human rights function who is very close to their human rights perspective.

On the surface, therefore, the two sides may have scored a point, but in the final analysis the western conception may have scored more.

What really matters at the end is how this new high commissioner is going to carry out his or her functions in the future. The post of high commissioner is bound to consolidate itself as the years go by and there is every prospect that the eventual high commissioner will be able to muster enough strength to highlight more than ever the international interferences in human rights subjects across the world.

"By accepting to let the world body itself chose the high commissioner rather than the Security Council for example, the developed countries may have won a temporary fight. As long as the prospective high commissioner comes from the developed states, the majority of the developing countries may feel satisfied and vindicated. The problem may develop elsewhere, however, since the West has been able to find an African or Asian or Latin American to lead the U.N. human rights function who is very close to their human rights perspective."

Since the existing binding international treaties or conventions of human rights will be the basis for executing the mandate of the new post, there is no way that the developing countries can succeed in curbing his or her powers to improve human rights anywhere in the world. Yet, this development was expected. When subjects such as refugees have a high commissioner to carry out the work load on their behalf, it would seem sensible to let human rights causes also enjoy the benefit of a very high international figure to pursue them.

We, in Jordan, have nothing to fear from the creation of the new post. In fact, the Jordanian delegation to the Vienna world conference on human rights, headed by His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, did not reject the idea per se. We called then for accountability by the General Assembly of the U.N. we got this much.

As far back as the seventies, Jordan was among the early sponsors of the proposal as long as it was to be adopted on sensible grounds. This appears to have been accomplished for the moment. Yet, only the future would tell how reasonable these grounds are. This is where we have to maintain vigilance.

Calm in Kabul, tension elsewhere

(Continued from page 1)

moved its remaining international personnel, from Kabul to Pakistan.

On Sunday, a team travelled to Jalalabad, about 120 kilometres east of Kabul, to try to gauge the needs of tens of thousands of residents who fled the capital during the lull in fighting.

Many of the refugees huddling along roadsides against the bitter cold, having fled Kabul with whatever they could carry.

"It is true that an extension to the temporary ceasefire has been agreed until this evening," presidential spokesman Abdul Aziz Murad said. "It was agreed at the request of Pakistan and Iran."

Pakistan's charge d'affaires in Kabul, Tarik Azizuddin, said his government had called for an extension of the ceasefire through the Afghan ambassador in Islamabad hoping the time could be used to find a negotiated end to the factional fighting.

"We are extremely happy to

note that the response has been positive from both sides," he said.

But Mr. Murad ruled out a permanent ceasefire with former communist northern warlord General Abdul Rashid Dostum, who launched a grab at power at dawn on New Year's Day with a blistering bombardment of Kabul.

However, Mr. Murad said there could be a permanent ceasefire with Prime Minister Gulbuddin Hekmatyar, Mr. Rabbani's arch-rival now in an alliance with Gen. Dostum.

No comment was immediately available from Gen. Dostum and Mr. Hekmatyar. Sources in Mr. Hekmatyar's Hezb-e-Islami party said in the northwestern Pakistani town of Peshawar that Mr. Dostum's jets bombed the government's Bagram airbase, north of Kabul, on Sunday morning.

Pakistani and Iranian embassies are among five foreign missions still operating in Kabul after the evacuation of several diplomats during Saturday's ceasefire.

Government denies 'concessions'

(Continued from page 1)

Dr. Anani, that the economic agreement "was not wholly implementable before the PLO takes authority on the ground."

Jordan, he said, took into account the Palestinian argument but still wanted to "set the rules for economic dealings between Jordan and Palestine within the framework of what can be implemented if we take into account the situation in the occupied territories."

Jordan, Dr. Anani added, felt that there had to be a Jordanian-Palestinian accord that would allow both sides to negotiate with Israel "with this accord back in their minds."

Critics of the accord, such as Dr. Faneek, charge that the accord did not meet minimum coordination requirements and that the stipulation that Jordanian banks can open branches in the occupied territories could have "been taken for granted because Israel, the actual authority, approved it."

Saying that the accord amounted to "a contract to enter into a contract, which is of course no contract," Dr. Faneek lambasted the accord as "hollow."

"It serves to document a lack of real agreement," Dr. Faneek said adding that the "level of cooperation in the agreement is lower than the level of cooperation with the U.K., which allowed Jordanian banks to operate in Britain indefinitely and would welcome joint investments and consultations any time."

Dr. Faneek argued that when the accord allowed the Jordanian dinar to continue in circulation as a currency it did not provide for anything positive. "Even Israel did not outlaw the dinar during 27 years of occupation. The new thing here is that use of the dinar will be discontinued as soon as a Palestinian currency is issued, and that other Arab and international currencies will also be used."

Dr. Anani, in his briefing to journalists, dwelled on this particular point as one that had both an economic and political message. Dr. Anani argued that if the Palestinian authority only allowed a Jordanian currency to be used "it could be understood to be a sign of Jordanian authority."

Allowing other Arab and international currencies to be in circulation in territories, under Palestinian authority, Dr. Anani said, is dictated by reality and therefore the accord specified that "a joint

monetary and financial committee will be set up to cooperate in both countries in order to agree on financial, monetary and banking policies during the Palestinian interim period, and until the central Palestinian monetary authority is established."

The accord continues that the "two sides also agree to cooperate in order to maintain the value of the Jordanian dinar and exchange rates and manner of dealing with these currencies."

"This stipulation guarantees that policies that will hurt or adversely affect our monetary policies or currency will not be agreed upon," Dr. Anani said.

He also said that the accord was specific in allowing the use of "Arab and international currencies" which precludes the use of the Israeli shekel which is neither Arab nor international.

But he said Jordan understood that it could not insist on the use of the Jordanian dinar as the only currency in circulation when "the Egyptian pound is being used in the Gaza Strip. Any country in the world deals with international currencies in trading."

But it is issues like this one, and the more pressing issue of Palestinian refugees with Jordanian or Egyptian travel documents, which has made Jordan accept the formation of a four-member committee that would include Jordan, the PLO, Egypt and Israel to discuss issues interlinked among the four countries, according to the minister.

Although the four-member committee has yet to be formed, Dr. Anani said, it had become apparent that the four parties have to coordinate on monetary as well as refugee issues.

Dr. Faneek's argument that the accord only called for the "establishment of a committee to encourage trade exchange" rather than specifically calling for "a unified market as the public was told," was also refuted by Dr. Anani's explanation of working within the "realm of what is possible."

"What we aimed for is to put in place an economic accord that would set the principles of coordination between Jordan and Palestine that would take into account whether it can be implemented or not," Dr. Anani said.

He explained that some stipulations of the accord, such as the one on opening banks branches in the territories, "could be implemented im-

mediately and that is why we are moving on it."

He said that in other sectors, such as trade, there were problems on the ground that were directly tied to Israeli occupation and the delay in the transfer of authority.

"Trade from the West Bank to Jordan is now in place, but trade in the opposite direction is facing problems as a result of the Israeli occupation," Dr. Anani explained.

"What the accord did was to set the principles that Jordanians and Palestinians agree on but that cannot be implemented until the negotiations with Israel are concluded," Dr. Anani said.

"Some things can be implemented now and other things can only be implemented later but we have set the general arrangements for them in this accord," he explained.

Dr. Anani also pointed out that because of the multifaceted intricacies of the Jordan-PLO accord, Jordan realises that at one point "there will be a need for the three to sit together." — Jordan, PLO and Israel. He said he did not know when this need would be translated into practical steps but that the issues on the table indicate that "the issues before us may require sitting down and discussing them together."

Sultan Hattab, a columnist for Al Ra'i newspaper who is close to the Majali government, wrote Sunday that the agreement "boosts Jordan's political credibility, strengthens the value of the dinar and opens the doors for future cooperation." Mr. Hattab said the government and the prime minister were keen on reaching the agreement and had carefully chosen the team that negotiated with the Palestinians.

He said that the agreement should serve as a model for other Arab countries to emulate since agreement among Arabs helps the Palestinian negotiators.

Mr. Hattab said that after the King's speech earlier this month Jordanian and Palestinian politicians, thinkers, parliamentarians, bankers and businessmen started urgent consultations that helped lead to the agreement.

He said that Jordanian and Palestinian negotiators had "dealt a blow to the economic annex to the Palestinian-Israeli declaration of principles" and replaced it with a Jordanian-Palestinian agreement.

Beedh stays away

(Continued from page 1)

government, have allowed journalists to tape a television interview with their British and Canadian hostages.

Surrounded by dozens of tribesmen, some brandishing Kalashnikov rifles, Peter Jackson and George Hawkins looked tired and somewhat drawn.

"We are hopeful we'll be out of here soon without any difficulties," said Mr. Hawkins, 43, a helicopter pilot from Vancouver, who was on assignment with the Yemen Hunt Oil Company.


The interview was shot Saturday by Ron Bagnulo, a freelance TV journalist, and Abdul Aziz Al Saqqaf, publisher of the Yemen Times, a Sanaa-based English-language newspaper.

Wearing a wrinkled flight suit with silver pilot's wings, Mr. Hawkins said he and the other hostages did not feel threatened.

Mr. Jackson, 49, a Yemen Hunt pipeline manager from Exeter, England, said: "I just want to reassure my family in Sanaa and also my family in the U.K. that we're both being treated very well and have no complaints."

The kidnapping was the latest in a series that began in the summer of 1992 and has involved dozens of Western workers and tourists, as well as one diplomat, an American.

Mr. Hawkins, Mr. Jackson, and four Yemenis were taken hostage last Monday after flying out to investigate reports of an explosion along the oil company's pipeline.



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| 47 Animal Care Specialist | 161 Engineering |
| 260B Building Trades | 41 Journalism/Short Story Writing |
| 106 General Business | 40 Photography |
| 16 Practical English | 70 Computer-Assisted Small Business Mgmt. |
| 89 Small Engine Repair | 79 Electronics Technician |
| 50 Starting Your Own Business | 91 Cartooning |
| 08 Legal Assistant | 27 Personal Computer Repair |
| 59 Computer Programming in COBOL | 26 Teacher Aide |
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| 42 Dressmaking & Design | |
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AGE

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PHONE

Arab Gulf stock markets shrug off oil price decline

stock market," he said.

Bangladesh's GDP grew by 4.3 per cent in 1992/93 (July-June) compared with 4.2 per cent the previous year, and is expected to post faster growth in the current year because of a favourable trade balance, according to the central bank.

Sri Lanka, which has long had a more open economy than the rest of South Asia, is projected to post six per cent growth in 1994 against 5.6 per cent last year, according to central bank governor H. B. Dissanayake.

The only problem has been defence spending to contain a Tamil separatist revolt. The spending has been as high as 4.5 per cent of GDP. "If not for the war, we could grow by 10 per cent a year," one senior government economist said.

nearly 20 per cent to \$42.5 billion.
 Oman also cut spending to \$5.3 billion from \$5.5 billion, while other GCC members have yet to release their 1993 budgets.

The 1,000-point share index in the UAE, which has the second largest stock market, jumped by around 22 per cent to 2,025.36 on Jan. 1, from 1,650.25 on the first day of 1993.

The market capitalisation of its 60 banks and companies increased by 25 per cent to \$10.3 billion from \$8.2 billion over the same period.

In Oman, the share index rose only slightly to 1,371.71 from 1,313.81 by November.

World Bank spending criticised despite cuts in first class travel

Travel

a year.

Mr. Cullen replied that the land for the new headquarters already belongs to the bank. Owning is cheaper than renting, even with the cost overruns. The buildings are standard American office buildings, fairly austere and far from beautiful.

Mr. Cullen said that despite the overhead, the bank still makes money. The big increase was due in part to the opening of relations with countries of eastern Europe and the former Soviet Union, which required big expenditures for travel and new offices. The increase will be smaller in future years.

Mr. Brown: The majority of the bank's employees have country club privileges.

Mr. Cullen: Only 200 families of the bank's 7,000 employees have the privilege and pay an unsubsidized \$1,880 a year for it. The "recreational facility" was set up by the International Monetary Fund.

South Africa urged to learn from U.S. rise to prosperity

gains in fixed investment, and renewed foreign buying of equities and gilts.

Abroad, they included an end to major remaining sanctions by the United Nations and the United States, renewed access to the International Monetary Fund, major tariff rationalisation with leading trading partners, and a final agreement on foreign debt subject to rescheduling arrangements since 1985.

He described as "doubly disappointing" however, an accelerated flight of short term capital last year, which official figures show totalled 9.4 billion dollars (\$9.4 billion) in the first nine months.

HOROSCOPE

FORECAST FOR MONDAY JANUARY 10, 1994

GENERAL TENDENCIES: During the early part of the day when there are no associates you may be inclined to think in a negative manner about problems that have come up but later no you apply a more constructive approach.

ARIES: (March 21 to April 19) Private worries can only be eliminated by doing something constructive about them quickly. Be sure tonight you take health treatments you need and get wardrobe in good order.

TAURUS: (April 20 to May 20) The ideal day to perfect hobbies with relatives, friends, youngsters, et al. However, don't be stubborn or expect others to be better than they are.

GEMINI: (May 21 to June 21) It would be well to explain to a family why it is important to be out in the business world so much in order to get worldly affairs ameliorated, otherwise you lose their confidence and respect.

MOON CHILDREN: (June 22 to July 21) Keep your mind fixed on new outlets and how they can be made to operate efficiently, as well as getting associates to understand and accept them.

LEO: (July 22 to August 21) See that you budget your income more wisely so that you are free of getting obligations paid and investments covered for the future.

VIRGO: (August 22 to September 22) Be specific and honest

with associates and let them know just what you expect within the partnership. Greater cooperation all around will result.

LIBRA: (September 23 to October 22) Important you clear up all those small bills and tasks before you carry through with the big plans for expansion you have in mind.

SCORPIO: (October 23 to November 21) Every chance is yours now to become friendly with persons whose background and ideas are similar to yours. This will allow you to obtain success.

SAGITTARIUS: (November 22 to December 21) Impress upon business associates that you family life means a great deal to you and it is impossible to devote yourself exclusively to business.

CAPRICORN: (December 22 to January 20) A fine day and night to raise your level of consciousness that you make more headway in whatever happens to be your special talents.

AQUARIUS: (January 21 to February 19) While you love to help others and be truly magnanimous, this is one of those days when you must firmly decide to help yourself, increase income and leisure so that you can truly be humanitarian.

PISCES: (February 20 to March 20) Take time to reach a far better understanding with associates or fellow workers so that the future is more successful and harmonious.

THE Daily Crossword

THE Daily Crossword by Bernice Gordon

ACROSS

- 1 High chatter
- 5 Judicial proceedings
- 9 Not in any way
- 14 Replication
- 15 Actor Julia
- 18 By oneself
- 17 Confirmation, e.g.
- 18 Regarding
- 19 Painter Edouard
- 20 Swiss canton
- 21 Whiskey dealers
- 23 Since
- 25 Wiliness of song
- 26 Sth. subj.
- 27 Tune
- 29 Angry
- 32 Anaesthetic
- 33 Stretch car
- 36 Deal (with)
- 37 Agreement
- 38 Peninsula on the Red Sea
- 39 Horse foot
- 40 Impudence
- 41 Affirm
- 42 Lecherous
- 43 Rev
- 44 Aviated
- 45 Offspring
- 46 Police address
- 47 Held more than one job
- 48 Pierre's friend
- 49 Stabbing
- 50 Sgrt. gals
- 51 Castro's land
- 52 Wash
- 53 Eng. composer
- 54 Tourney
- 53 Ruhr city
- 54 Means' partner
- 55 Sassy

DOWN

- 1 Player on the bench
- 2 Bait
- 3 Of the eyes
- 4 Side issue
- 5 Musical
- 6 Transport for Hawatha
- 7 Revolve
- 8 Pub drinks
- 9 Christening
- 10 Charles Chan
- 11 Post-wedding event
- 12 Lulu
- 13 Morises
- 14 Naturalist John
- 26 Vietnam city
- 26 "For Adagio"
- 27 Tension
- 28 Shunt
- 30 Footless
- 31 Stand up against
- 32 Kim
- 33 Duck
- 34 Crescents
- 35 Not on tape
- 36 Intone
- 38 Soccer game
- 40 osh
- 42 Paga
- 43 Defeated
- 45 Dramatic episodes
- 47 Aromatic plant
- 49 Unfeeling
- 50 Glowing place
- 51 Laughing
- 52 Foal's mother
- 53 Sashae
- 54 Name
- 55 Zeur's wife
- 56 Policeman

Yesterday's Puzzle Solved:

| | | |
|--------|----------|--------|
| PAST | ADAM | SALLY |
| ARNO | AMORE | TRIO |
| COGNAC | ISAS | FRAN |
| ARNO | TRUS | MADRID |
| FRAN | FRAN | FRAN |
| ARNO | DRIBBLED | |
| YOUNG | ETAN | SNEER |
| ARNO | LEAD | NOVA |
| YOUNG | LEAD | ADAM |
| YOUNG | OWNERS | |
| ARNO | ROCK | |
| YOUNG | DRAN | PAT |
| YOUNG | ROBUST | US |
| SAME | FRAN | ADAM |
| YOUNG | DEBT | FRAN |

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THE BETTER HALF

By Harris

"Stanley! It's not polite to burp in the middle of a kiss!"

JUMBLE THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME

by Henri Arnold and Mike Argrison

Unscramble these four Jumbles. One letter to each square. To form four ordinary words

KNARC

KEPOD

BRAKEM

TAMMOR

I'm sure this volume of poetry will amuse you while you're with us

Now arrange the circled letters to form the scrambled answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print answer here: " " HIM

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: BERTH OAKEN BELIEF PURVEY
 Answer: How the tourists described their stop in Hawaii — A "LE" OVER

Peanuts

OKAY, CHUCK...HEADS OR TAILS...YOU CALL IT.

TELL YOUR PLAYER TO WAIT 'TIL THE COIN COMES DOWN!

WHAT TIME DID HE ROLL HOME LAST NIGHT, FLOP?

DUNNO, MUM. I WAS SLEEPING LIKE A LOG - WHOO!

OH, NOTHING REALLY. I JUST WONDERED... HE HAD THE PUB IN AN UPROAR, 'HE STATE HE WAS IN IT'S IMPOSSIBLE TO EXAGGERATE...

BUT SHE'LL HAVE A GO

Andy Capp

OH, NOTHING REALLY. I JUST WONDERED... HE HAD THE PUB IN AN UPROAR, 'HE STATE HE WAS IN IT'S IMPOSSIBLE TO EXAGGERATE...

BUT SHE'LL HAVE A GO

Mutt'n'Jeff

TODAY IS NEW YEAR! ALL I WANT YOU GONNA TAKE YOUR GIRL, A NICKEL! ENCEE, OUT!

WITH WHICH I'M GONNA CALL HER UP MAYBE SHE'LL INVITE ME OVER TO HER HOUSE

HELLO, MONEY! HAPPY NEW YEAR!

HELLO, DARLING! HAPPY NEW!

HOW ARE YOU FEELING, MY SWEET?

OH, I'M SO LONESOME FOR YOU, PRECIOUS! I MISS YOU SO MUCH!

OH, I'M FINE! HOW ARE YOU SUGAR?

OH, YOU POOR DEAR!

LISTEN, ENCEE! MAY I COME OVER TO SEE YOU TONIGHT?

SURE, HARRY! COME ON OVER!

HARRY? THIS AIN'T HARRY!

THIS AIN'T ENCEE EITHER!

CLICK!

Turkey to curb imports to cut current account gap

ANKARA (R) — Turkey, grappling with a record trade and current account deficits, will act soon to tighten supervision of imports, treasury officials have said.

"We have prepared two decrees. They will be put into effect soon," said one official, who declined to be named.

He said Turkey would monitor imports from individual countries and warn them when their exports harmed Turkish producers or when bilateral trade swung sharply against Ankara.

"Under the new system, we may call specific countries for negotiations to correct trade imbalances and ask for a cut in their exports to Turkey," another treasury official said.

The decrees envisage a monitoring system which would include an inspection council and a requirement for state organisations to obtain prior permits for imports.

Officials said Turkey would also demand that imported goods meet recognised international standards. Local producers are worried about cheap, low-quality goods flooding their market.

Last month Turkey cut customs taxes and levies on imports of about 16,000 items from European Union (E.U.) and European Free Trade Area (EFTA) members as part of its transition to a customs union with the 12-member E.U. in 1995.

Turkey has pledged to re-

move all tariff and non-tariff barriers against E.U. products in 1995. About half of Turkey's trade is with E.U. members.

The latest tariff cuts have raised fears that they will lead to a further deterioration in Turkey's balance of trade.

"They will obviously boost imports. Since no major measures have been taken to support exports, these cuts will widen the trade deficit," Ayhan Copur, secretary general of the Turkish Foreign Trade Association, told Reuters.

The trade deficit widened to \$11.3 billion in the first 10 months, up 82.2 per cent from the same 1992 period. Imports rose 29 per cent to \$23.5 billion while exports increased only 1.4 per cent to \$12.1 billion.

Officials say the import decrees will also help curb a current account deficit which rose to \$4.8 billion in the first nine months, compared to \$777 million in the same 1992 period.

Turkey plans to tackle the other half of the trade balance equation by seeking and developing new export markets, especially in the Middle East, Prime Minister Tansu Ciller's foreign policy adviser Volkan Vural has said.

"In the 1980s almost 40 per cent of our exports were to the Middle East, but our share has dropped considerably. Now we want to get it back," he told Reuters.

Saudis offer 14 projects in industrialisation drive

ABU DHABI (Agencies) — Saudi Arabia has invited investors from its wealthy Gulf neighbours to examine 14 new projects worth nearly \$500 million as part of an industrialisation drive to lessen reliance on unstable oil earnings, the regional press has reported.

The kingdom will present the 14 projects at a seminar in Jeddah Tuesday and their costs are estimated at 1.8 billion Saudi riyals (\$480 million). They cover petrochemicals, chemicals, metals, plastic and paper.

They will provide 806 jobs and their investment yield ranges between 20 and 37 per cent, the papers said.

The projects are part of Saudi Arabia's campaign to expand its industrial sector and reduce dependence on oil, which provides the bulk of its income.

The world's leading oil exporter and producer has

pumped more than \$30 billion into industrial projects and last year it announced new incentives to foreign investors in that sector.

The value added in the non-oil industries stood at \$7.2 billion in 1992 compared with around \$6 billion in 1985, according to official Arab figures.

Other Gulf states have launched an industrialisation drive given their limited farming and tourism potentials. But industries have remained confined to such light products as chemicals, cement, aluminum, paper, and clothes.

Meanwhile, the value of Saudi Arabia's imports from other Gulf Arab states shot up 12.6 per cent to 2.9 billion Saudi riyals (\$773 million) in the first half of 1993, a UAE-based newspaper has said.

More than two-thirds of Saudi imports from GCC states came from the UAE.

UAE urged to introduce five-year development plan

ABU DHABI (AFP) — The United Arab Emirates (UAE) should introduce a five-year plan to improve domestic development and tackle annual budget problems, the official news agency WAM has said.

The proposal in the latest in a series of calls by local officials and experts for a five-year plan, which will be based heavily on oil exports, the life-line of the economy in the UAE and other Gulf states.

The present economic, political and social circumstances are right for releasing the federal budget in time and mapping out the first five-year development plan that could be implemented at the start of 1995, it said.

"This will contribute to a timely release of the budget, ensure financing for all economic activities and achieve

further progress and prosperity that will enable the UAE to enter the next century with firm steps," it added.

The UAE charted its first five-year development plan in 1980 but it was shelved due to sharp fluctuations in oil prices.

Economic growth depends heavily on government spending given the relatively small contribution by the private sector. But delays in the release of the annual budget have hurt development by holding up some projects.

Official sources said the delays were because some federal ministries present their draft budgets late while others demand higher allocations.

But they noted an improvement in this situation, with the budget being released in the first quarter in the past three years instead of the year end.

"This is because the finance ministry has warned them it will itself assess their budgets if they exceed the deadline," one source said.

UAE minister of state for financial and industrial affairs Ahmad Al Tayer said last week the federal budget would be issued in the next two weeks after all ministries had submitted their draft budgets.

But he admitted some of them had again demanded more allocations despite a sharp decline in oil prices. He said this pushed up the draft 1994 budget to around 20 billion dirhams (\$5.44 billion).

"The ministry had to return those budgets to the ministries for revision," he said, adding the budget was revised down to its 1993 level of 17.6 billion

dirhams (\$4.79 billion).

In theory, the UAE federal budget is financed by half of the income of each of the country's seven emirates but in practice all the funds come from the oil-producing members Abu Dhabi and Dubai.

Like other Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) states, the UAE has sharply cut spending over the past decade to tackle a budget deficit caused by the oil price fall. But the shortfall has persisted in all member states which fear further spending reductions could harm development.

Oman is the only GCC country to enforce five-year development plan, based mainly on oil revenues. The other members Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Bahrain and Qatar depend on annual budget allocations.

Black industrialists blast Zimbabwe banks

HARARE (R) — Black industrialists have accused foreign-owned banks in Zimbabwe of stifling their efforts to share in an economy still run by whites 14 years after independence.

A campaign waged through vitriolic advertisements in newspapers is backed by President Robert Mugabe's government.

Black business leaders say the banks deliberately deny them loans for projects. The banks say blacks lack collateral and their projects are not viable.

Blacks have received \$158 million of the \$732 million loaned to various sectors in recent years, the banks say. "This is clearly a misallocation of funds in a country where 99 per cent of the population is black," said an advert placed by businessmen

in the Sunday Mail. The advert accused the banks, which include Barclays and Standard Chartered, of backing Zimbabwe's 100,000 whites.

"With the liberation war still fresh in people's minds, the black Zimbabwean expects to receive assistance in overcoming the century of underdevelopment suffered during colonialism," the advert said.

"No doubt there will be those who will cry out aloud that we are scaring away investment. Our answer to these zealous is that if there are investors coming to Zimbabwe because of continued institutional racism they are well advised to stay away and keep their money," it said.

It threatened popular demonstrations against the banks.

Financial Markets Foreign Exchange Market Summary (January 3-January 7, 1994)

AMMAN — The dollar depreciated against most European currencies at the end of the first week of 1994, especially against Sterling. It ended 0.62 per cent lower against the mark, 1.08 per cent lower against sterling, while remaining stable against the yen.

The U.S. unit rose substantially against other major currencies Monday. The dollar's appreciation came as a result of the release of new U.S. economic reports with positive results. The National Association of Purchasing Managers Index rose to 57.9 per cent in December, from 55.9 per cent the previous month. In addition, construction spending increased by 1.8 per cent in November compared to the previous month. Meanwhile, many analysts expected weak economic conditions in Germany and Japan to persist and their interest rates to decline, while they expected U.S. interest rates to rise during the first half of 1994.

On Tuesday, however, the dollar witnessed a relapse on speculation that the U.S. administration might intervene to stem its rise, after a news report suggested that the U.S. Treasury Department is concerned about the recent rise in the dollar, and its potential effect on the U.S. trade deficit. In addition, the dollar was affected negatively by large scale profit-taking ahead of a Bundesbank Council meeting Thursday and a speech by the U.S. Treasury Secretary to the Brookings Institution Wednesday.

The U.S. unit appreciated modestly against the mark and yen Wednesday, while depreciating slightly against sterling. The dollar lost half a yen during trading hours on renewed worries that the U.S. administration might interfere to support the yen in order to decrease its trade deficit with Japan. These worries were confirmed after the U.S. Treasury Secretary's speech, in which he implied that a weak yen is not an acceptable solution to Japan's economic problems. But, the dollar rose later on conviction among market participants that Japan's weak economy will continue to push the yen lower. On the other hand, the dollar appreciated against the mark as speculation of a German interest rate cut, when the Bundesbank meets Thursday, continued.

The U.S. unit continued its appreciation against the mark to close at 1.7446 marks Thursday, its highest level of the week. The dollar's rise came on the back of continued speculation that it will witness a considerable rally during the first half of 1994.

The dollar fell sharply against the mark and other European currencies Friday, however, after a disappointing U.S. December employment report. The report revealed a decrease of 183 thousand in non-farm payrolls, compared to expectations of an increase of 215 thousand. A decrease in unemployment to 6.4 per cent, from 6.5 per cent the previous month was also reported, however. Meanwhile, the adjusted November Non-Farm Payrolls showed an increase of 202 thousand, instead of 208 thousand previously announced. The dollar's depreciation against the mark was also attributed to the Bundesbank's decision not to ease its monetary policy during its council meeting Thursday. The U.S. unit, thus ended the week at 1.7275 marks and 111.85 yen, while sterling ended it at 1.4930 dollars.

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NEWS IN BRIEF

Schneider wins 26th World Cup slalom

ALPENMARKT, Austria (R) — Switzerland's Vreni Schneider stormed to her 26th Alpine skiing World Cup slalom win Sunday and her 47th victory altogether. The Swiss triumphed in one minute 36.41 seconds. Sweden's Pernilla Wiberg, winner of a slalom in Morzine, France, Thursday, finished second in 1:36.98, ahead of France's Beatrice Filliol in 1:38.08. Wiberg, winner of two slaloms this season, collected 90 points to take the overall World Cup from defending champion Anita Wachter of Austria. Schneider, 1988 Olympic slalom and giant slalom gold medalist, scored 100 points for her win and also overtook Wachter to lie second overall behind Wiberg. Filliol, who started from 30th position to ski to a surprising third place in the first leg, recorded the best result in her career. Slovenia's Urska Hrovat, third in a slalom in Santa Caterina, Italy, in December, raced a powerful second leg and seemed set for a place on the podium before straddling a gate. She burst into tears in the finishing area.

Blair, Jansen qualify for Lillehammer

MILWAUKEE, Wisconsin (AFP) — Bonnie Blair will chase more gold and Dan Jansen will try to erase the memories of Olympic failure at Lillehammer next month after dominating the U.S. speedskating trials. Both were the top qualifiers at 500, 1,000 and 1,500 metres in this week's trials, earning berths in their third Olympic games. Blair, the only woman to win the 500m at consecutive Olympics, also won the 1,000m in 1992 and finished third in that event in 1988. With one more medal, Blair would become the most decorated U.S. woman Olympian ever. Right now her tally of four equals that of swimmer Janet Evans, diver Pat McCormick and sprinter Evelyn Ashford. Jansen will be aiming for his first Olympic medal. Favourite in both the 500 and 1,000m in both 1992 and 1988, he came up short both times. In Hamar, Norway, Germany's Gunda Niemann won the women's overall European speed skating title Sunday with 167.283 points. Russia's Svetlana Bazhanova was second with 170.263 and Austria's Emese Hunyady third with 170.473 points.

Kafelnikov wins in Adelaide

ADELAIDE (R) — Emerging Russian talent Yevgeny Kafelnikov gained his first ATP Tour title with a straight sets win over compatriot Alexander Volkov in the final of the

Australian Men's Hardcourt Championship Sunday. It was the first time two Russian players had contested the final of a tour event, but the historic encounter did not last long. The 19-year-old Kafelnikov took just 73 minutes to wrap up an impressive 6-4 6-3 success to complete an excellent week which also included wins over established names such as Pat Cash and Karel Novacek. Kafelnikov won \$30,000 and can expect his current world ranking of 102 to improve considerably when the next list appears. He is likely to rise around 40 places. "I'm really pleased to have won my first tournament," he said afterwards. "I think everyone who was watching enjoyed it."

Davenport wins Hardcourt title

BRISBANE (R) — Seventeen-year-old Lindsay Davenport won the second title of her short professional singles career when she defeated Argentina's Florencia Labat 6-1 2-6 6-3 to win the Australian Women's Hardcourt title Sunday. The powerful American, seeded second in the draw and already ranked 20th in the world, faded temporarily in the second set on another hot, humid day, but regained her concentration sufficiently to out-hit the inconsistent Labat from the baseline. The left-handed Argentine, seeded 11th, held serve only four times in a fluctuating match, but had the consolation of being the only player to take a set off Davenport during the tournament. After a grueling week during which on-court temperatures often soared above 50 degrees Celsius (122 degrees Fahrenheit), Davenport has opted to play only doubles at the New South Wales Open starting Monday. "I've played a lot of matches this week and need time to refresh myself before the Australian Open," she said.

Alma-Ata to bid for 2002 Olympics

LAUSANNE, Switzerland (AP) — Alma-Ata, capital of the former Soviet Republic of Kazakhstan, will bid for the 2002 Winter Olympics. The International Olympic Committee said in its weekly bulletin Saturday that it had received confirmation of the bid from the National Olympic Committee of Kazakhstan. Other cities that have announced bids for 2002 are Salt Lake City, Utah; Quebec City, Quebec; and Ostersund, Sweden. Switzerland is among others considering making a bid, as is the Russian resort of Sochi. The initial deadline for bids is Feb. 1. The IOC will select the host city in 1995. Salt Lake City is considered the strong favourite at this stage.

Manager's wrath descends on English premiership club

LONDON (AFP) — QPR's Gerry Francis was one of several English premiership managers to be left fuming after Saturday's FA Cup upsets saw Rangers' bundled out by second division Stockport.

While Rangers went down 2-1, Chelsea finished goalless at home to Barnet and Tottenham Hotspur needed a late strike by Jason Dozzell to salvage a 1-1 draw against Peterborough, currently bottom of the second division.

"To say I am disappointed is an understatement," Hoddie said. "I take nothing away from Barnet. They have produced probably their best performance of the season."

"You need luck in the FA Cup and we had it today. We didn't deserve anything but defeat."

Barnet may not be in business for the replay, though, following the news from club chairman David Buchler.

"Our financial position is dire," he said. "We need to find one million pounds by Monday — and that is simply not available. We are going to ask for a further adjournment."

Clemence, who left Spurs as a coach at the end of last season said: "I think it is a wonderful opportunity. People have said I must be mad to go to Barnet but I've seen enough here today to know that we can climb out of trouble."

Kidderminster manager Graham Allner paid tribute to his men after they beat first division Birmingham City 2-1 — the only victory by a non-professional club.

"To come to a club like this three league above us and win after going a goal behind is tremendous," he said. Manchester United or Liverpool.

GOREN BRIDGE

WITH OMAR SHARIF & TAMMAM HIRSH
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WEEKLY BRIDGE QUIZ

- Q.1—As South, vulnerable, you hold:
♠Q1054 ♠107653 ♠6 ♠K82
The bidding has proceeded:
South West North East
Pass Pass 1♠ 1♠
Pass Pass 2♠ Pass
What action do you take?
- Q.2—Neither vulnerable, as South you hold:
♠K5432 ♠Void ♠AKQ2 ♠J652
The bidding has proceeded:
North East South West
Pass 1♠ ?
What action do you take?
- Q.3—Neither vulnerable, as South you hold:
♠K432 ♠Void ♠AKQ2 ♠J6542
The bidding has proceeded:
North East South West
Pass 1♠ ?
What action do you take?
- Q.4—East-West vulnerable, as South you hold:
♠AKQ10765 ♠J ♠K1098 ♠6
The bidding has proceeded:
North East South West
2♣ ?
What do you bid now?
- Q.5—Both vulnerable, as South you hold:
♠K764 ♠A8 ♠6 ♠1087532
The bidding has proceeded:
North East South West
1♠ 3♠ ?
What do you bid now?
- Q.6—As South, vulnerable, you hold:
♠AKJ ♠K97 ♠A985 ♠K54
The bidding has proceeded:
North East South West
1♠ Pass ?
What do you bid now?

pool would be great in the next round. But Wolverhampton Wanderers would be a massive game for us."

There were more happy managers at Leeds, Newcastle and Manchester City — all of whom had goalscorers to be proud of.

Leeds boss Howard Wilkinson was delighted with 19-year-old Jamie Forrester, making his first start and scoring two great goals to help see off Crew 3-1.

"Forrester's finishing was tremendous," Wilkinson said. "His first goal was a superb volley and the second was surely goal of the month."

Newcastle manager Kevin Keegan was full of praise for the strike duo of Andy Cole and Peter Beardsley after they scored a goal apiece in the 2-0 victory over Coventry City.

The pair have scored 37 goals in 19 games since teaming up at Newcastle in September.

Keegan said: "I thought today their partnership was about as exciting as I've seen it. They are on the same wavelength."

Manchester City's hero was Norwegian international midfielder Kari Ingebrigtsen, who hopes that his hat-trick in the 4-1 win over Leicester City will help earn him a World Cup place.

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Harding wins title; Kerrigan on Olympic figure skating team

DETROIT (Agencies) — Tonya Harding has won her second U.S. national figure skating title to earn a place on the Olympic team, where she will be joined by Nancy Kerrigan.

Kerrigan, the Olympic bronze medalist who would have been defending champion at this week's nationals, was unable to compete after being beaten on the leg by a club-wielding attacker following a Thursday practice session.

The 24-year-old Kerrigan, a gold medal favourite for next month's Winter Olympics in Lillehammer, was provisionally named to the team by U.S. figure skating officials.

The United States Figure Skating Association's 40-metre international committee met immediately after the women's long free skating programme and decided to give Kerrigan one of the two Olympic berths despite her inability to compete at the National Championships, which served as the Olympic trials.

The committee found a rule that would enable them to select an athlete who did not compete at the most recent nationals.

"I don't think it's going to be hard to come back," said Kerrigan, who suffered severe bruising and swelling around her right knee from the attack.

Kerrigan watched Saturday's competition at Joe Louis Arena with her parents as a guest

of Detroit Red Wings owner Mike Ilitch. It was the first time since 1984 that Kerrigan did not compete in the U.S. nationals.

Harding won her second national title with a near-flawless programme, but without her triple axel. She won the title in 1991 when she became the first American woman to land a triple axel.

Immediately after the competition, Harding, an asthmatic, had breathing problems and needed the portable respirator she carries with her.

"I'm on my way," said Harding, 23, who has had her own share of off-ice adversity, including death threats in November at her home rink.

Thirteen-year-old Michelle Kwan finished second and was named as an alternate to the Olympic team.

While a second-place finish would normally clinch an Olympic berth, Kwan said she didn't mind being replaced by Kerrigan on the U.S. team.

"I feel fine," Kwan said. "They both deserved to go to the Olympics."

Kerrigan will be monitored by her coaches and skating officials until the Olympics and will probably have to perform for a small panel of committee members before being allowed to go to Lillehammer.

"My job is to skate and I've done that this year," Kerrigan said. "I won both competitions I entered so far this year."

"From what I understand, we were counted out from the very beginning, because of our previous performance. Our only previous performance before this," he said.

"I don't think that is fair, because we weren't really ready at that time."

Figure skating judges often take previous performances, even practice performances, into account.

Courtland fell on her apogee triple toe loop, and again on a throw triple toe loop.

She also tripped Reynolds, causing them both to fall, and duffed the landing of a double axel.

Weeping, she defended their third place.

"We have a technically difficult programme and we have been skating it very clean," she said. "I know I had two falls but everything else was well skated."

The only mistake from Kuchiki and Marval came on a throw triple salchow, one of the hardest moves in pair skating.

"It's all relative," Marval said. "We stayed on our feet. But it is all relative and everybody has different opinions."

Menn and Sand, who skated after Courtland and Reynolds, did not even try any triples.

Ina and Dungen hit two throw triple jumps as well as side-by-side triple toe loops to claim second.

Torvill and Dean pick up where they left off

SHEFFIELD, England (R) — Almost as if they had never been away, Jayne Torvill and Christopher Dean made light of a 10-year absence and scaled the peaks of perfection at the British Ice Dancing Championships.

A complete set of maximum 6.0 scores rained down on them for their new routine Saturday as they captured the title for the first time in a decade and stamped themselves as strong bets for European, Olympic and world gold medals over the next two months.

Their nine 6.0s for the artistry of their jaunty Let's Face The Music And Dance number matched the scores awarded them for artistry in the peerless Bolero at the Sarajevo Winter Olympics in 1984.

They also received one 6.0 for technical merit and four more for their rumba in the original dance Friday, giving them a haul of 14 for the week.

And yet their comeback routine bore little resemblance to Bolero.

The International Skating Union (ISU) saw to that. At the same time as they voted in 1992 to allow professionals back into competition, they imposed new rules regarding music on ice dancers to force them away from the theatrical melodramas which had taken over in free programmes in recent years.

Torvill and Dean led that movement in the early 1980s and they emerged Saturday as the leaders of the new approach.

Their skating to the Irving Berlin music, from a 1936 Hollywood film starring Fred

Astaire and Ginger Rogers, was technically breathtaking.

It may not tug at the emotions as Bolero did — the rules prevented that — but it should certainly stand up to whatever the Russians throw at them in the European Championships next week.

Titleholders Maya Usova and Alexander Zhulin, who are also the world champions, will have their work cut out for them in Copenhagen.

But already the anticipation is building over what they may produce to take on Torvill and Dean.

The battle is far from decided. European judges may be more stung with their 6.0s than the British panel were.

The Britons, 36 and 35 respectively, were delighted with their performance Saturday.

"We couldn't have skated it any better," Torvill said.

adding that they did not plan to incorporate any new moves into the routine before the Olympics in Norway next month.

She said they had not had problems with the physical demands of the programme because they had kept themselves in such good shape during 10 years of skating professionally since they left competition in 1984.

The ever-demanding Dean was also content with the performance. He felt the main improvement they needed was in the compulsory dances which open the competitions.

Though they won both in Sheffield, their scores of 5.7 for the first and 5.8 for the second were slightly below what they had hoped for.

"We've tried hard to be technically correct on every skating edge."

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NEWS IN BRIEF

Israeli mayor wants biological institute moved

TEL AVIV (R) — An Israeli mayor said Sunday he wanted a biological research centre kicked out of town after French newspapers said it was making biological weapons. Mayor Yossi Shvo of Nes Ziona near Tel Aviv said he would take his complaint to Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin. The French reports said scientists at the Nes Ziona biological institute were working on 43 types of biological and other non-conventional weapons. "I will ask the prime minister to remove the biological institute immediately outside the municipal boundaries," Mr. Shvo told Reuters. "I don't think any military installation should be in the middle of a population centre." Asked about reports biological weapons were being made at the plant, Mr. Shvo said: "I never visited there. But I heard that and if it is true, it is worrying." The newspapers were investigating the case of Professor Marcus Klingberg, an Israeli germ warfare specialist who worked at the institute and was jailed secretly by Israel on charges he was a top Soviet spy.

Moi sees closer Kenyan-Israeli ties

TEL AVIV (AFP) — Daniel Arap Moi began the first visit to Israel by a Kenyan president on Sunday predicting stronger relations, more than 30 years after the two countries opened diplomatic ties. "We are happy to be visiting your country at a time when real opportunity for peace in the Middle East region is in sight," Mr. Moi told his host President Ezer Weizman. He saluted Israel's "courageous act" in signing an autonomy deal with the Palestinians last Sept. 13. He was to hold talks with Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin and Foreign Minister Shimon Peres.

U.N. team prepares transfer of Iraqi uranium

BAGHDAD (AFP) — International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) experts are preparing the transfer of a second batch of Iraqi enriched uranium to Russia, U.N. sources said here Sunday. The team is working at a site near Baghdad, the sources said without specifying the quantity involved. Last month the same group supervised the removal and shipment by air of 33 kilograms of irradiated fuel from Iraq to Russia.

Fake McDonalds creates row in Iran

TEHRAN (AFP) — Iranian authorities have ordered a hamburger restaurant here to serve strictly Persian food after Islamic activists accused it of being McDonalds' first branch in Iran, a newspaper reported Sunday. Radicals forced the postponement of the opening of "ravag" restaurant after its advertising led them to believe it was the American fast food chain, the daily Kayhan said. Scores of activists gathered last week for several days in front of the restaurant in a fashionable street in Tehran and several threatened the management, it said. "Our brothers have not become martyrs for American corporations to find business in Iran again," one of the activists was quoted as saying. A Culture Ministry official contacted by Kayhan on Sunday said the restaurant had been ordered to serve strictly Persian food.

Sudan rebels agree to stop fighting

NAIROBI (R) — Rival Sudanese rebel factions have agreed to a ceasefire after talks in Nairobi with representatives of regional governments, John Garang, leader of the Sudan People's Liberation Army (SPLA), said. He told reporters Riak Machar, leader of the rival SPLA-United, which has split from Colonel Garang's group, had joined him in the ceasefire undertaking. Col. Garang spoke on Saturday after talks with ministers from Ethiopia, Eritrea, Kenya and Uganda, member-states of the Inter-Governmental Agency for Drought and Development (IGADD). No official statement was issued by the ministers who failed to broker direct talks between the rebels and officials of the Khartoum government who flew to Nairobi last week for the meeting.

Iranians brawl leaves one dead in Japan

TOKYO (AFP) — A brawl among a dozen Iranians at a police station left one dead and another in a coma in Utsunomiya, 100 kilometres north of Tokyo Saturday, police said Sunday. Nine people were arrested in the incident, a spokesman said. The Iranians had initially been charged with overstaying their visas. Iranian migrants make up a large portion of illegal foreign workers in Japan.

Egypt wants to improve ties with Iran

TEHRAN (AFP) — Egypt has proposed starting a dialogue with Iran to end tension between the two countries, the head of Egypt's interest section, Mahmud Mohammad Faraj said. In an interview with the Iranian weekly Kayhan Havay, Mr. Faraj said his country hoped for "positive developments" in Tehran-Cairo ties and called for a dialogue to create the "appropriate atmosphere" for better relations. Mr. Faraj said that efforts were already underway to mend ties through economic contacts and that the two countries had launched joint ventures in textile and electronics.

Nateq Nuri slams Pope for recognising Israel

TEHRAN (AFP) — Iran's Speaker of Parliament Ali Akbar Nateq Nuri on Sunday blasted Pope John Paul II for the Vatican's recognition of Israel, saying the move was an insult to the image of Christ. "The fact that the Pope has sanctioned the crimes of Israel is nothing new to us," Mr. Nateq Nuri said. "What is important is committing such an act on the birth anniversary of Christ." The move to recognise the Zionist regime was the greatest insult to the image of the Christian prophet. "Several Iranian newspapers have also denounced the Vatican for signing the Dec. 30 accord with Israel which they described as 'treason'."

More than 40 people killed in Turkey clashes

ANKARA (AFP) — More than 40 people have died in clashes between Kurdish separatists and the security forces in the last three days, the regional prefecture spearheading the fight against rebel Kurds said Sunday. Some 31 Kurds and 10 government soldiers have died in fighting since Thursday, the authorities said in a statement. Nineteen fighters from the Kurdish Labour Party (PKK) were killed in a large-scale anti-rebel sweep in the Marcin, Sirnak and Siirt regions of southeastern Turkey on Thursday, the prefecture said.

Zhirinovskiy softens tone

MOSCOW (R) — Vladimir Zhirinovskiy, the extreme nationalist who has shocked the world with his dream of massive Russian expansion, courted Washington Saturday by calling instead for strong democracy and cooperation with the West. "We stay as a democratic state," Mr. Zhirinovskiy said in a television interview with CNN. His party became the largest single group in Russian politics when it won about a seventh of votes in December parliamentary elections, U.S. President Bill Clinton is due to visit Moscow next week for a summit with his Russian counterpart Boris Yeltsin and Mr. Zhirinovskiy, abruptly softening earlier that comments about the Washington leader, said he would like to meet him. "I have a good opinion of him," Mr. Zhirinovskiy said. Earlier, he had said Mr. Clinton should not waste his time on the trip and should instead stay at home and "play his saxophone." Mr. Zhirinovskiy also appealed for Mr. Clinton not to support Mr. Yeltsin, whose government he criticised, and made a bid for an alternative relationship between the U.N. leader and himself. "He (Clinton) is the same age. He is 47 and I am 47. Maybe he has no information about me... I would like to tell him now it's necessary to have good relations between America and Russia."

Clinton begins Europe visit; NATO on agenda

BRUSSELS (Agencies) — U.S. President Bill Clinton arrived Sunday for a summit where a blueprint for European security that eventually brings some East European nations into the alliance is expected to be announced.

At the request of the president, whose mother died Thursday, the welcoming ceremonies at the airport were scaled down.

"I'm glad to be here. I'm doing what I should be doing," Mr. Clinton replied when asked if it were difficult to undertake a nine-day trip so soon after the death of his mother.

He was met by Prime Minister Jean-Luc Dehaene and foreign Minister Willy Claes and later visited with King Albert II and Queen Paola at the royal palace on Brussels' northern outskirts.

Later, Mr. Clinton was to address 250 young Europeans at Brussels' Gothic City hall. Mr. Clinton and the leaders of the 15 other North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO) nations open a two-day summit Monday. The meeting's centerpiece is the launch of closer links with Eastern Europe through a U.S.-proposed "partnership for peace" programme.

It provides for cooperation in peacekeeping and crises management, joint military exercises and use of Western know-how in drafting defence budgets and securing civilian control over the military.

While drawing the East Europeans closer, the partnership programme will not lead to automatic NATO membership for such countries



U.S. President Bill Clinton listens to Belgian Prime Minister Jean-Luc Dehaene during a meeting Sunday at Brussels' Conrad Hotel shortly after he arrived in Belgium on his first visit to Europe after taking office in 1992 (AFP photo)

as Poland, Hungary and the Czech Republic — something those nations aspire to.

The allies fear that absorbing Moscow's former allies too quickly will aggravate nationalist sentiments in Russia.

The summit is being held against the backdrop of the civil war in Bosnia.

"We'll discuss that and a number of other issues," Mr. Clinton said at his hotel.

Despite initial French calls for a tougher stand on that war, the leaders are not expected to offer new initiatives to end the carnage on the Balkans doorstep.

They will likely do no more than renew their willingness to bomb Serb forces to end the

strangulation of Sarajevo and restate an offer to help implement a Bosnian peace plan, officials said.

In 1993, the allies quarrelled for months how to stop the war and disagreed on who should initiate military action: NATO or the United Nations.

The allies enforce a "no-fly zone" over Bosnia and a naval blockade against Serbia and Montenegro, the two remaining republics of what was once Yugoslavia. It is ready to send 50,000 peacekeeping troops but only if Bosnia's warring sides sign a peace accord.

But NATO has yet to deliver on a pledge to launch air strikes against Serb forces that attack aid convoys and besiege

Sarajevo because the United Nations has not given the green light.

Officials said Mr. Clinton planned to announce a March date for a Group of Seven (G7) conference on creating jobs that he proposed last July.

At the meeting, in the United States, education, labour and finance ministers of the world's industrial powers will discuss how to overcome chronic unemployment.

Mr. Clinton will also urge Western Europe to open its markets to help strengthen democracy in East Europe and Russia, talk about the gradual expansion of NATO and call anew for more efforts to curb

nuclear arms, a U.S. official said.

The United States and Russia are very close to a deal with Ukraine that would rid the former Soviet Republic of atomic weapons, U.S. officials said.

They told Reuters some details remained to be worked out, but that an agreement could be signed later this week. In Kiev, an official group said President Clinton will meet his Ukrainian counterpart Leonid Kravchuk on Wednesday.

The two presidents will discuss "nuclear disarmament, economic cooperation and security guarantees called for by Ukraine" linked to dismantling of its nuclear arsenal, the sources said.

Although the reported deal promises Ukraine political and economic benefits, it also requires the ex-Soviet republic to transfer nearly 1,800 nuclear warheads on its territory to Russia.

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But since then, increasing nationalism in Ukraine and fears about Russian instability and potential aggression have caused Kiev to delay fulfilling those commitments.

The possibility that Ukraine might keep the weapons and hence expand the number of nuclear states has been seen in Washington and many other capitals as a serious problem.

Israeli right to propose settlement 'annexation'

TEL AVIV (AP) — Israeli opposition lawmakers will introduce bills this week to annex Jewish settlements in the occupied West Bank surrounding Jerusalem, right-wing legislators said Sunday.

The legislation, which is scheduled for debate Wednesday, is unlikely to pass unless members of Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin's Labour Party break ranks and vote with the opposition which labour leaders said was unlikely.

Even so, the bills and what is likely to be a noisy debate could be an irritant at a sensitive time in the negotiations between Israel and the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) on Palestinian autonomy, which are to resume Monday in Egypt.

Yigal Bibi from the National Religious Party said there was widespread support in Israel for incorporating outlying settlements, and his bill would force Mr. Rabin to put the issue to a country wide vote if it wanted to withdraw from the settlements.

"There is a national consensus on these areas. Passing this bill will force the government to go to a referendum," he said.

Eliyahu Ben-Elissar of the Likud Party said a separate bill he was drafting would extend Israeli sovereignty over Maaleh Adumim, which is six kilometres east of Jerusalem and has 20,000 residents, and the Etzion bloc, which is 13 kilometres to the south and has 6,300 inhabitants.

He said he wants to test assurances by Rabin's government that the settlements were part of a non-negotiable "security zone" around Jerusalem that Israel would not return to Arab control.

The National Religious Party bill is similar to the Likud's but includes the West Bank settlements of Givat Ze'ev, home to 7,200 and Betar, with about 2,000 residents, as well, Mr. Bibi told the Associated Press.

Both the Labour-led coalition government and opposition parties have called for a general mobilisation of all 120 parliament members for a vote on the legislation.

Mr. Ben-Elissar said he was hoping some Labour legislators who have openly supported strengthening the Etzion Bloc and Maaleh Adumim would vote for the bill.

Eli Dayan, head of the Labour Party-led coalition in parliament, attacked the bills as attempts to torpedo the peace process and said all coalition legislators would vote against the bills.

"There is no chance that this bill will pass," said Emanuel Zisman, former deputy mayor of Jerusalem and Labour legislator. "All labour parliament members understand that if it did (pass) it would halt the peace process."

Palestinians said that while passage of the bills would make peace talks more difficult in the future, it was not likely to strengthen Israel's hold on the city.

"We do not think that changing the status quo in Jerusalem will let the Israelis run away with the city so easily," said Radwan Abu Ayash, an adviser to Palestinian peace negotiators.

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In another disappointment to France, Paris and Riyadh failed to sign a cooperation accord aiming to stimulate trade, including oil and arms.

Members of the delegation said Saturday they expected a comprehensive cooperation agreement to be reached, which would lead to signing of major contracts.

Multi-billion dollar deals for selling airbus planes and military equipment had appeared almost tied up, several French ministerial sources said.

Balladur's Saudi trip falls short of hopes

RIYADH (Agencies) — French Prime Minister Edouard Balladur ended a 24-hour visit to Saudi Arabia Sunday with a provisional arms deal worth about \$2 billion for Paris, French officials said.

But the trip, at the invitation of Saudi King Fahd, fell short of France's hopes as a bilateral cooperation accord and a host of potential industrial and military deals were left hanging, they said.

Mr. Balladur, however, said he was pleased with the outcome.

"We leave Saudi Arabia very satisfied with the results of the talks and very confident in future relations between Saudi Arabia and France," Mr. Balladur told a news conference before leaving to tour the flooded Camargues region in southern France.

The Saudis gave tentative approval to three military contracts, French officials said.

They included an agreement for France to upgrade four missile-launching frigates sold to Riyadh a decade ago.

France will also overhaul the Saudis' French-made Shahine anti-aircraft defence system and maintain the Crotale missile's firing system.

The three contracts, worth about 10 billion francs (\$2 billion), are expected to be finalised in coming weeks, said Defence Minister Francois Leotard, who accompanied Mr. Balladur along with Foreign Affairs Minister Alain Juppé and Industry and Trade Minister Gerard Longuet.

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However, no contract was formally concluded, even though Mr. Balladur and his team put a positive spin on their meetings during the press conference here, which was not attended by any Saudi officials.

"I didn't come to finalise specific contracts" but to "give a new momentum" to Saudi-French relations, he said.

"We reaffirmed our determination to develop our industrial cooperation," he said.

Betselem urges Palestinians to end 'collaborator' killings

OCCUPIED JERUSALEM (AP) — An Israeli human rights group Sunday urged the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) and other Palestinian groups to stop killing Palestinians because they were suspected of being informants for Israel or involved in drug dealing and homosexuality.

Between 750 and 950 suspected Palestinian "collaborators" have been killed since the start of the Palestinian uprising in Dec. 1987, many after being severely tortured and all without trial, the group said.

The unprecedented report on collaborators by Betselem, the Israeli Information Centre for Human Rights in the Occupied Territories, was its first on human rights violations by armed Palestinian groups. Previously it had focused on the human rights abuses of Israeli forces.

The report explicitly condemns the PLO and Islamic fundamentalist groups for allowing such "gross human rights violations" to continue by not enforcing clear cut international guidelines that ban torture and require a trial.

The human rights group said it only focused on the issue now because the Palestinian political factions were seeking recognition akin to political parties and because of "the scale of human rights violations perpetrated by activists of these organisations against suspected collaborators during the past six years," Betselem said.

The human rights group said that since the Israel-PLO accord for Palestinian autonomy was signed on Sept. 13 the problem of protecting and rehabilitating thousands of overt

collaborators has become more urgent.

The Associated Press counts 789 suspected collaborators killed since the uprising began in December 1987.

Many others were shot in the legs or had bones broken as punishment for suspected collaboration as well as moral and social transgressions such as drug dealing, prostitution and homosexuality, Betselem said.

At the start of the uprising, local Palestinian judiciary broke down, allowing PLO groups and squads from the Islamic fundamentalist group Hamas to fill the vacuum and control the streets.

But the lack of a law enforcement system does not justify torture and killing without trial, Betselem said, criticising the PLO for failing to issue clear instructions on dealing with collaborators.

"The fact that the PLO continued to maintain its organisational and financial ties with squads that tortured and killed Palestinians places the responsibility for those deeds on the PLO," the report said.

"Betselem calls on the Palestinian political organisations to put an immediate stop to the torture and killing of suspected collaborators."

The report recommended the organisations sever financial and organisational ties with groups that continue to commit such acts and to prosecute those who ignore the instructions.

The human rights group also called on Israel to stop recruiting "collaborators," saying Israeli security forces used pressure, threats, extortion and promises of services and permits to get informants.

'British firms supplied Iraqi bomb programme'

LONDON (AFP) — The British government has failed to act over a key U.N. weapons inspectors' reports which revealed sophisticated British computer and electronic equipment was used by Iraq's nuclear bomb industry, a newspaper claimed Sunday.

The U.N. dossier was passed to the British government more than two years ago but customs and excise investigators have yet to take action against the companies concerned, the Sunday Telegraph said.

The report could play a crucial role in the "nuclear trigger" trial as two people convicted of shipping to Baghdad key detonator components for an Iraqi nuclear weapon appeal their sentences.

According to the paper "U.N. inspectors have found that U.K.-made computers, electronics and machine tools were used in Iraq's nuclear bomb production line."

"The findings imply that British companies were not

only exporting arms to Iraq, but were also supplying parts for the country's nuclear programme. Yet customs has not prosecuted any of the companies alleged by the U.N. to have been involved."

Defence lawyers in the "nuclear trigger" case have obtained a copy of the U.N. dossier, the paper said, but have been banned by a judge from releasing the papers.

Ali Daghir and Jeanine Speckman were convicted in 1991 for trying to export capacitors allegedly for use in a detonating device for an Iraqi nuclear bomb. Mr. Daghir was given a five-year but later released on bail pending the appeal, but Ms. Speckman has already served her 18-month sentence.

Their lawyers believe the U.N. papers prove their clients' innocence as the import-export firm for which they worked is not on the list of British firms which supplies the Iraqi weapons industry.

COLUMN

Menem's son jailed for punching photographer

PUNTA DEL ESTE, Uruguay (AFP) — Argentine President Carlos Menem's son was spending the weekend in jail here for allegedly punching a photographer at a discotheque in this glitzy seaside resort. Carlos Facundo Menem Yoma, 26, was arrested Friday afternoon and taken to a police station where he was being held incommunicado. Court officials said he will be released Sunday pending a decision next week on whether formal charges are filed. Menem, accompanying his father on a private visit, and several bodyguards allegedly punched a photographer working for the magazine Gente when he tried to take Menem's picture in the wee hours of Friday at a Punta Del Este nightclub. They also are alleged to have roughed up a fashion designer. The photographer who filed the complaint, Henry Von Wartemberg, said Mr. Menem's group also stole \$3,000 worth of camera equipment from him.

"All of them hit me, Carlos (Facundo) Menem and the others," Mr. Von Wartemberg told a news conference. He said the president's son should learn to behave. Saying "We are not in Argentina. Nor is this the 1920s. He is not Al Capone and here in Uruguay he is no one." President Menem said Justice should run its course. "The president's son has no special privileges. So he will have to face the music."

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Supreme court justices appear in opera

WASHINGTON (AP) — Supreme Court Justice Antonin Scalia and Ruth Bader Ginsburg abandoned the gravity of their judicial robes and donned white powdered wigs Saturday night for an appearance with the Washington Opera. The justices, both opera lovers, were extras in the opening performance of "Ariadne auf Naxos," an opera about a high-society party given by a wealthy Viennese man. They stayed on stage for about 1 hour and 25 minutes. "They looked something like George Washington and an elegant Viennese lady of the 17th century," opera spokeswoman Suzanne Stephens said. Scalia was fitted with the costume Placido Domingo wore during the 1986 world premiere of the opera Goya in 1986, Stephens said. Ginsburg appeared with a feather in her wig and without her trademark glasses. The opera, composed by Richard Strauss, pokes fun at the conventions of Grand Opera in the 1600s, Stephens said.

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